"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, continued high temperature, south to southwest winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Wheat, 80⅝c; corn, 30½c; cotton, 7 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate adjourned yesterday without transacting any business out of respect to the memory of Senator Harris. The House did not meet. The conference on the Tariff bill between the Republican representatives of the Senate and House was continued behind closed doors. It is said that the work is proceeding harmoniously, and that there is no truth in the story of an attempt to compel the House to accept the Senate bill without alteration.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The British ship Traveller, from Java for Delaware Breakwater, was wrecked on Rodriguez Island, in the Indian Ocean, on Feb. 4 last. The crew was thinned out by Java River fever, according to details just received, and the islanders refused help or to furnish medicine to the survivors, as a result of which the ship was lost. The people on board were sent to a desolate island by the islanders, where they remained for twenty-two days. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts entertained over 200 guests, including Ambassador Hay, Whitelaw Reid, and Gen. Miles. The North German Lloyd steamer Spree has reached Queenstown in tow of the British steamer Maine. William Gillette, the actor and playwright, is broken in health in London. As a result Charles Frohman may have to modify his theatrical plans.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Supporters of the ancient title of Speonk are still making battle against the recent change of the name of their village to Remsenburg.

Grace Stevenson, daughter of James Stevenson, the millionaire real estate owner of Boston, has been missing from her home, at 1,478 Beacon Street, Brookline, since April 26.

The steamship St. Louis reached Quarantine yesterday three minutes ahead of the Campania after a sharp brush with the Cunarder from early morning. The passengers on the American liner were very enthusiastic over getting in first.

One of a gang of workmen digging in Lexington, Ky., struck what appeared to be a piece of pipe with his pick; it proved to be a sixty-four-pound dynamite cartridge. An explosion followed, killing five of the six negroes at work.

Page 2.

The case of Jasper Joy, in Jersey City, is described by some physicians as leprosy and by others as eczema.

Delegates from seven Republican clubs in the Thirty-third Assembly District met last night and denounced Frank Raymond, the leader of the district, selected by the machine, and demanded that he be deposed. Incidentally, President Quigg was roundly scored.

Radical silver men are demanding that the Democratic State Committee shall not only name a Bryan man for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the only State office to be filled this Fall, but also that the Chicago platform be distinctly reaffirmed. Chairman Danforth met some of the leaders of this faction from different parts of the State yesterday. He expressed doubts of the committee having any authority to indorse the Chicago platform.

Page 3.

The President has decided to spend most of his vacation at a Summer hotel on Lake Champlain. Several members of his official family will accompany him.

The President and the Civil Service Commission contemplate a revision of the civil service rules, by which about 300 places will be taken out of the classified service.

President McKinley has decided to revoke the order of President Cleveland, issued last February, reducing the number of pension agencies in the United States from eighteen to nine.

Lieut. Commander Hawley will visit many of the lake cities to recruit sailors for the navy, the object being to secure more Americans of the high standard required than are to be found in the seaboard cities.

George Jin, a Chinese laundryman, at Second Avenue, near Seventy-first Street, is missing. The clothes of half the neighborhood are in his shop, and the housekeeper, a German, cannot read the laundry tickets.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, after discussing the objections raised by leading Republican Senators and Representatives, the President and his advisers were still of the opinion that he should send a special message to Congress, urging the appointment of a Currency Commission, and unless there is another change in his plans, he will do so next Monday.

Page 4.

The Essex County Country Club of New Jersey yesterday won the Blizzard Cup by defeating the Philadelphia Country Club at polo.

At Howard C. Benham's trial for wife murder in Batavia yesterday, Chemist Vandenburg testified to finding prussic acid in Mrs. Benham's body and said the test was infallible.

A fire in the Saratoga tenement house, 213 West Sixtieth Street, caused excitement early yesterday. A parrot died after calling plaintively for "Papa" to rescue it. Two persons were forgotten by their neighbors till nearly suffocated.

Page 5.

Two East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street residences were entered by bold burglars who forced open the iron front doors to the basements and looted the dining rooms. Their booty is reported in the two places at a little less than $1,000 in cash and jewelry. They left the lights in the house burning.

There was an important hearing in the Federal Court, in Baltimore yesterday, on the application of the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for permission to purchase new equipments. J. P. Morgan & Co. and other creditors appearing in opposition. It is said that J. P. Morgan & Co. are behind a movement to substitute Samuel M. Felton for the present receivers of important branch lines of the Baltimore and Ohio system.

Page 7.

The Twenty-second Regiment will leave for Peekskill to-day to relieve the Seventy-first.

The table of Hudson County (N. J.) ratables, just made up, shows an increase in round numbers of $1,500,000.

Page 10.

Employes of the Merchants' Association are now classifying the letters received from out-of-town members. They are asked to signify their preference for excursion dates on the railroads for their purchasing trip to New York. So far the majority of those replying seem to wish the latter end of August shall be selected.

Page 11.

Patrick Noonan of Brooklyn made two successful trips to Cuba on blockade runners. On his third trip he was wounded, captured, and passed fourteen months in Morro Castle. He was reported dead. He has returned home, only to find that his wife has remarried and moved, he does not know where, and that his clothes are being worn by his successor.

Page 12.

Capt. Hyatt explained yesterday the cause of the fire and explosion on his launch Rambler Thursday night at Bath Beach.

First Assistant Postmaster General Heath visited the General Post Office and some of the sub-stations yesterday and discussed plans for improving the services with Mr. Van Cott.

An analysis of the unused coffee of the Hart family breakfast table discovered evidence of poison. Mr. Hart died yesterday morning. The rest of the family recovered. The Harts live in Brooklyn.

Three trolley accidents in Brooklyn were reported yesterday. In two of them, heavily laden ice wagons were demolished, one boy killed, and two men injured. An ice cream wagon was in the third collision. Its driver is in a hospital.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Bryam Halliday, pastor of the Beecher Memorial Church in Brooklyn and formerly assistant to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth Church, died yesterday at Orange, where he was spending the Summer.

Martin Thorn and Mrs. Augusta Nack, jointly indicted for the murder of William Guldensuppe, were arraigned together yesterday in General Sessions. She whispered to him, "Schweig still." W. F. Howe was assigned to defend Thorn, who has no money. Pleading was adjourned until Monday.

Joseph Naul, Jr., aged fifty, lived with his father in Brooklyn. As an extreme measure the father applied for his son's commitment as a habitual drunkard. The son told his companions that he preferred death to being in a place where he could get no drink. Yesterday he took poison at the breakfast table and died within a few minutes.

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RAYMOND HAD A FEAST.

The First in Many Years and He Was Satisfied to Pay the Penalty.

Leo Wachter, bartender for Joseph Gluckman at 1,828 Second Avenue, went to the cellar yesterday to help a truckman store a barrel of ale. He heard a peculiar noise and lighted the gas to investigate. The noise was a snore. It came from a tramp lying asleep on a hogshead and surrounded by empty bottles and broken delicatessen cases.

The débris included seven champagne bottles, with heads off and contents gone; four boxes which had contained sardines, three little wooden boxes with just sufficient crumbs in them to show they had contained a high-priced French cheese, the smaller half of a smoked ham, and two cans still partly filled with caviare.

The visitor was an awfully dirty, yet, withal, picturesque tramp. He looked as if he had stepped or rolled from the pages of a comic paper. His clothes were rags, his beard was weeks old, and there was nothing to show that he had ever seen soap. Wachter tried vainly to wake him, and then called a policeman.

In the Harlem Police Court he told Magistrate Meade his name was Joseph Raymond and he worked at stone cutting sometimes. The Magistrate was indignant, and asked him why, if he was hungry and thirsty and had to steal, he was not satisfied with beer and sausage.

Raymond smiled grimly. "Judge," he said, "don't blame me. It was forty-eight hours since I had a square meal, and about forty-eight years since I had a feast. I made a record; send me to prison for life if you like."

He was sent to the workhouse for ten days.

MINE JUMPERS BARELY ESCAPE.

Lynching at Grand Forks, B. C., Defeated by Their Flight.

TACOMA, July 9.—Four mine jumpers escaped lynching at Grand Forks, B. C., last week by precipitate flight, after a Vigilance Committee had been formed to deal with them. These men, who were stockholders and officers of the company owning the rich volcanic gold mine near Grand Forks, allowed July 1 to pass without obtaining a new mining license, as the law requires. They also engaged men who visited the property the next day and relocated it.

The success of their scheme was prevented by Dr. Averill, another stockholder, who learned what was going on, and, by running his horse to Midway, secured a license just before the jumpers presented their notices of filing. Several hundred miners gathered, and decided to deal summarily with the jumpers, but they escaped. Chicago capitalists are stockholders in the mine.

CHICAGO STREET CARS ROBBED.

Highwaymen Stop Two of Them and Secure Much Booty.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Three highwaymen armed with revolvers stopped a trolley car on the Cicero and Proviso line last night, and robbed the conductor, motorman, and the passengers of their watches and money. They secured several silver watches, three gold watches, and about $100 in money. They escaped without being pursued. The robbery took place just outside of the city limits. An hour after, in Cicero, five highwaymen boarded an Archer Avenue electric car, at Thirty-eighth Street and Kedzie Avenue, and, after covering the motorman and conductor with revolvers, secured $60, a watch, and a revolver. The robbers all wore masks, and did their work so quickly that after they had disappeared the motorman and conductor were unable to give a description of them. Twenty detectives were on the scene within fifteen minutes, but no arrests were made.

TEN DAYS' RAIN IN DULUTH.

Travel Stopped, Mines Flooded, and Other Damage Done.

DULUTH, July 9.—No trains are running on any of the railroads out of Duluth to points on the Vermilion and Mesaba iron ranges. A high wind, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain and several electrical disturbances, swept over that section last night and to-day.

Considerable damage was done at Ely, Minn. Smokestacks and chimneys were blown down and roofs were ripped off. The skating rink collapsed, and several houses were moved off their foundations. All of the big iron mines are full of water, and work has been stopped, throwing a large number of men out of work. Every road on the range has from three to ten washouts.

This is supposed to be the tail end of the storm that has been devastating Northern Minnesota for the last ten days. This is the tenth successive day that heavy rains have fallen in Duluth. Louis Hanson was killed by lightning.

SHELL GAME IN CLEVELAND.

Farmer's Eggs Begin to Hatch at a Commission House.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—A successful shell game of a new brand was worked on Cleveland egg consumers here to-day by an honest Ohio farmer, who lives down on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus road, seventy-five miles southeast of this city. This time the farmer came near victimizing his city cousin, and all but succeeded.

A case of eggs reached the commission house of Will & Stateler, 44 Huron Street, this afternoon. When opened it was found that one of the eggs had hatched, and fifteen minutes later, when the eggs were exposed to the air, a dozen chickens were peeping.

The eggs in the first two layers contained chickens, most of which were dead. The commission merchants reported that as soon as the eggs were exposed to the air chickens were hatched. The temperature in which the crate of eggs had evidently been since the shipment will not be changed, and all the eggs will be given a chance to hatch.

The commission merchants decline to give the name of the consignee, and agree that they now have a good start in the poultry business. The eggs which are hatching must have been in a temperature of over 90° for the last three weeks.

Hackensack Girl's Long Sleep.

HACKENSACK, July 9.—Mamie Ragan of Hudson Street, has been sleeping almost continuously since Tuesday. Efforts to awaken her have been almost unavailing. Yesterday afternoon she awoke for a few moments, but did not appear to realize what was going on about her. The girl appears to be in normal health and does not seem to have lost flesh.

Not Ordinary Condensed Milk.

Green Mountain certified condensed milk is no ordinary condensed milk, but a special preparation for those who value purity and flavor more than a slight difference in cost.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.—Adv.

AID FOR STRIKING MINERS

Labor Leaders in Conference at Pittsburg Resolve to Support the Movement.

TO WORK IN WEST VIRGINIA

Mines Now in Operation in that State Must Be Closed if the Strike Is to Prove Successful—Talk of Financial Assistance to Strikers.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—The greatest gathering of labor leaders that ever assembled in this country during a strike was held in this city to-night to devise means to assist the coal miners in their contest for increased wages. The conference was called suddenly, but the officials responding represented nearly every branch of organized labor in the United States.

Those present were Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; M. D. Ratchford, National President of the United Mine Workers of America; M. M. Garland, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers; Stephen Madden, Secretary of the Amalgamated Association; J. M. Hedges, First Vice President of the Federation of Metal Trades; M. J. Counahan, National Secretary of the Journeymen Plumbers' Association; M. P. Carrick, President of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators; L. R. Thomas, President of the National Patternmakers' League; W. B. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes; Patrick Dolan, District President of the United Mine Workers of America, and W. M. Warner, District Secretary of the United Mine Workers.

The conference was fixed for this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Monongahela House, but, owing to the detention of President Ratchford, who missed connection and did not reach Pittsburg until after 6 o'clock this evening, it was nearly 9 o'clock before the meeting convened.

The session was secret, and it was almost midnight before it was over. The Press Committee, Messrs. Gompers, Ratchford, and Counahan, then gave out the following statement, in which was incorporated, they said, all that was done at the conference:

"After an informal discussion reports were made by Messrs. Ratchford, Dolan, and Warner in regard to the situation of the movement, and it was demonstrated that the suspension was practically general in the competitive bituminous coal district, extending also to Kentucky and Tennessee, excepting a few points in West Virginia. It was realized that the situation in West Virginia required attention in that the suspension should become absolutely general and success assured."

"With that object in view action was recommended by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and it was determined to overcome this feature of the contest, and it was also decided that every effort be made on the part of those present to secure the co-operation and practical aid of organized labor for the struggling miners.

"All the circumstances warranted the firm conviction that the miners will ultimately achieve victory, and to this end the aid of labor and the sympathetic public is invoked. Conscious of the great interest which the public has in a contest so widespread as that of the miners, it gives us great satisfaction to know that the miners have not been and are not now opposed to arbitration.

"We therefore urge and advise that a conference be held by the representatives of the miners and the operators with a view of arriving at a settlement of the present suspension."

Notwithstanding the positive announcement by the committee that the statement furnished the press covered all the proceedings of the conference, it is known that an organized effort to general suspension of mining in West Virginia was decided upon. After a thorough canvass of the situation it was unanimously agreed that the West Virginia miners hold the key to the situation, and without their united support the success of the general movement would be greatly jeopardized.

In furtherance of this determination the officials present pledged themselves to send into this field a full quota of the best organizers in their several associations.

After adjournment in response to the question whether a 2 per cent. assessment on all organized labor would be made as contemplated, President Dola of the Pittsburg district said he thought such action would eventually be taken.

He would not admit, however, that the matter of assessment had been considered at to-night's conference, or that the question of a general sympathetic strike had been discussed.

WHEELING DISTRICT TIED UP.

Miners Refuse to Work Under the Protection of Marshals.

WHEELING, West Va., July 9.—It had been announced by the Wheeling and Lake Erie management that its Dillon No. 2 mine at Dillonvale would resume this morning with the miners protected by a numerous posse of United States Marshals. At the blowing of the whistles not a man entered the mine. The men met last night and decided that if it was necessary for them to be protected by United States Marshals they would not work. The management will now, it is said, endeavor to secure other miners and operate the mines if possible.

It is not expected there will be any trouble at Dillonvale until the company attempts either to move West Virginia coal through to the lakes or to operate the mine with outside labor.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—Dan R. Hanna, the manager of M. A. Hanna & Co., received a message to-day stating that every single miner employed at the company's mines had gone out. The Hanna people have been confident of their ability to hold their men. Information received here shows that the shutdown of the Wheeling Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is absolute.

General Manager Woodford of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway says that no coal is being mined along his road. He is not prepared to say that he will not haul West Virginia coal. Col. H. Rick of the Wheeling and Lake Erie has not yet decided what he will do regarding the West Virginia fields. He does not doubt that there will be serious trouble if he hauls West Virginia coal, but he is inclined to think that the attempt to haul it will be made.

SITUATION IN ILLINOIS.

Danville Miners Offered an Advance to Remain at Work.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 9.—At a meeting of the Danville operators to-day the mine owners agreed to offer the miners of the Danville district an advance of 12 cents per ton if they would agree to remain at work. An advance in coal prices enables them to do this, and it is hoped that it will prevent the miners from striking at their meeting next Sunday.

OTTAWA, Ills., July 9.—One hundred and eighty miners at E. Hake's shaft, Rutland, went out on strike to-day. A body of 150 miners from Toluca marched across the country and met the Rutland miners as they appeared at the shaft. Fearing trouble, the Mayor of Rutland telegraphed the Sheriff that the situation was alarming and asked for assistance. Before the deputies were sworn in to go to the scene, word was received that after the Toluca and Rutland strikers had paraded the streets, the former left for home, and all danger had passed.

MOWEAQUA, Ill., July 9.—Authentic information received here to-day is that the miners are all out at Pana, Taylorville, Assumption, and Decatur, as well as this place. Over 2,000 miners are idle, and not a shaft is operating in this section.

SOUTHERN MINES CLOSED.

Two Thousand Coal Diggers Idle in Kentucky and Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 9.—Every mine in the Jellico Coal District is idle, and not one of the 2,000 men recently employed in Kentucky and Tennessee is at work. Many families are suffering for the necessities of life, but relief committees are out soliciting aid.

When the recent strike or lock-out took place, the men at work in the Indian Mountain and Radehaver Mines remained in. This angered those who went out, and after repeated efforts and threats of lynching the men at work were forced to quit.

The strike in the Jellico district has no connection with the general one in the North and East, but will last long enough to secure the miners their old or better wages.

There are 500 men at work in the Coal Creek district, who appear to be content to take the old scale of wages and go on without interference, the Jellico trouble not applying to the coal mined there.

CRISIS APPROACHING.

Suspension Nearly Complete in the Pittsburg District, but Some Miners Weakening.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 9.—The lines are tightening in all sections of the Pittsburg mining district, with the exception of a few localities. The diggers of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company are still working, but President Dolan and Secretary Warner are preparing for a move at that point. It was looked for to-day, but will be made some time to-morrow or Sunday.

Telegrams and letters from the different pits in this district are pouring into the miners' office. One of these, written by a miner in the Wheeling Division of the Baltimore and Ohio, complains that operators are influencing the boarding-house keepers to issue attachments against the single men for the small amounts they owe, and are also threatening the men having families with landlords' warrants and ejection if they do not return to work.

The best information puts the present state of the strike in this district as about complete, with the exception of the pits of the New York and Cleveland Company, four or five small mines, and several others in the fourth pool. It seems that the officials are having more trouble in getting the miners of the upper river section out than in any other portion of the territory.

Some of the reports from the Monongahela River districts indicate that many of the miners of that section are weakening and that some have already returned to work, with prospects of more following their example before long. The Chamount miners of the Tide Coal Company, the mines of the Charles Jutte Company, and the Samuel O'Neill mines at Fayette, and the Jones mines at Monongahela were at work today. This condition of affairs is causing much excitement in the valley. The serious condition of affairs here has been made known to the miners' officials, and President Dolan will probably arrange for a mass meeting at Lucyville or Monongahela within the next forty-eight hours.

The officials of the United Mine Workers, both local and National, realize that this is a crucial time in the strike movement, with the greatest interest centred in the Pittsburg district, where every effort will be made to get the men out. Much depends upon their success, and, in fact, it will likely be the turning point in the movement. Up to the present time not a man has quit at the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, and none are expected to join the strikers. A number of the miners who were spoken to this afternoon say they will not join the movement, as they are satisfied with the pay they are receiving. The miners' leaders are determined, however, to bring them out, and claim they will succeed.

Trouble is expected on the Wheeling Division to-morrow, as it will be pay day. It is estimated that fully $40,000 will be paid out in cash. An effort will be made by some of the operators and railroad officials to have the licensed saloons at Finlayville closed to-morrow, claiming that there will be rioting if the men who have money patronize these places. There are many foreigners employed at the mines, and they are considered dangerous when under the influence of liquor.

An unusual quantity of coal came in today from the Fairmont region of West Virginia, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Most of it will go to the lakes. The mines on the Pennsylvania Railroad are running to their fullest capacity, and operators in need of coal are making heavy purchases. The shortage of coal is severely felt by the railroads. Wholesale confiscations are the rule on all lines shipping West.

The movement among the operators to get a conference with the miners' leaders has not yet assumed any definite form. Col. Rend, the Chicago operator, and several others are working hard to this end. The Colonel believes the controversy can be arbitrated, but the majority of the operators will not listen to the proposition.

COAL FAMINE IN CLEVELAND.

Manufacturing Plants Compelled to Close—Boats Delayed and Street Cars May Be Stopped.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—The situation in this city over the coal strike is becoming desperate. The Cleveland railroads are growing bolder in confiscating coal, and those who depend upon a regular supply are becoming anxious. The schooner B. W. Parker of Detroit has been delayed in Cleveland since Sunday owing to the action of the Erie Railway. The boat was loading coal at the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company's Works. An Erie engine backed on the high trestle which leads to the car-dumping machine and carried away thirty cars of coal which were to have been loaded into the Parker. The boat will have to go up light. Several boats were delayed to-day owing to the difficulty in securing fuel.

The Inter-Ocean Coal Company, one of the heaviest fueling firms on the lakes, has only coal enough to last its customers a few days. Several other fueling firms have nearly exhausted their supply. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Fueling Company has suspended business altogether in Cleveland. There is considerable fuel in the upper lakes, and some of it may have to be brought down here. It is generally admitted now that the coal dealers and mine operators were very poorly prepared for a strike. The Morris Coal Company has ceased shipping coal altogether, and, in fact, coal dealers as a rule have delivered nearly all their stock.

The great plant of the Cleveland Steel Company closed this morning owing to lack of fuel. A number of other plants are preparing to shut down.

Judge Stevenson Burke, railroad counsel, and possessing extensive interests in railroads, said to-day: "I do not know of any law giving railroad companies authority to confiscate an independent shipper's coal."

There is strong probability that the street railways and the suburban electric railway system may have to shut down for want of coal. The Big and Little Consolidated Railroad Companies have only coal sufficient for three days. Fifteen cars consigned to the Big Consolidated were confiscated by the railroad companies to-day. The street railways are much concerned over the matter.

The lighting companies fear the city will be left in darkness, and the Director of Public Works is alarmed over his ability to keep the water supply going.

GOV. HASTINGS WILL WAIT.

Will Not Try to Arbitrate Until Asked by Those Concerned.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 9.—Gov. Hastings received a telegram this afternoon from Joseph Bishop, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration, and L. P. McCormick, Labor Commissioner of Indiana, asking him to co-operate with the Arbitration Boards of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois at a meeting to be held at Pittsburg to endeavor to adjust the miners' strike. A similar telegram was also received from Gov. Mount of Indiana.

Gov. Hastings replied to both declining to act because he has received no request from either the miners or the operators of Pennsylvania.

BOSTON GIRL IS MISSING

Grace Stevenson Left Her Home at 1478 Beacon Street, on April 26.

HER FATHER A MILLIONAIRE

Parents Search for Her for Over Two Months Without Informing the Public—No Cause for Her Disappearance Has Come to Light.

BOSTON, July 9.—Grace Stevenson disappeared from her home on Beacon Street, Brookline, on April 26, and since that date her parents have received no information concerning her.

She is the daughter of James Stevenson, the millionaire real estate operator and owner, and she lived with her mother at 1,478 Beacon Street. She is twenty-five years of age and very pretty.

The disappearance is the most remarkable ever occurring in the city. On Monday evening, April 26, she left her mother, brothers, and sisters at her home, and was seen to board a Reservoir car bound into the city. She said she was only going out for a few minutes. As the evening passed and she did not return, her mother thought that she had decided to visit her father at the Clarendon Hotel, of which until yesterday he was proprietor. The next day it was ascertained that she had not been there. Her friends in the city were communicated with, but no one had seen the missing girl.

Fearing, for family reasons, to make the matter public, Mrs. Stevenson confided in a few of her most intimate friends. Through them she managed to visit personally the City Hospital and several of the city institutions, but was unable to find any one resembling her daughter.

This work occupied her about a week, and then she decided that the case was one which demanded the attention of the police, and she called on Chief Inspector Watts and told him her story. He counseled making the matter public, but at that time Mrs. Stevenson could not bear the thought of taking any such action, and refrained from sending out circulars offering a reward or having the newspapers take the matter up.

Day after day during the last two months he followed clues secured her by interested friends, and traced dozens of young women with secrets which made them want to get away for a while, but among them she could not find her daughter, nor could any person in any of the places visited give her a hint that would enable her to continue the chase. Every known place in the City of Boston and its vicinity where a young woman could stop was visited, and always the result was the same.

It has been thought possible by some of Miss Stevenson's friends that the girl had, in a fit of discouragement, gone to some convent or similar institution, with the idea of giving her life to good work, and they have communicated with numerous places of that character throughout New England, Canada, and New York, but without result. They also sent word to the police of every city in New England, gaving a description of Miss Stevenson, and asking if anything were known of such a person, but withholding the name.

The mother having exhausted every secret means to find her daughter, now appeals to the world to help her in the search.

When the girl left home she wore a black hat, with a closely woven veil, which may or may not have been drawn about her face; a black rough surface jacket and a black crepon dress, and the slippers which have already been referred to and which, as the dress was long, would not cause particular attention. She had on no rings or jewelry of any kind, having left even her watch in her jewel casket at home, and she had about $6 in her purse, $5 of which had been given her by her father that day.

Both Mr. Stevenson and his wife were interviewed to-night, an evening paper having intimated that the father knew more about the girl's disappearance than he was willing to tell. He indignantly denied all knowledge of his daughter, and said he would give $5,000 for information as to her whereabouts.

Mr. Stevenson also affirmed her belief that the father was not possessed of any information which she herself did not possess. Grace was in the habit of visiting her father at his hotel, but Mrs. Stevenson acquits her husband of any complicity in the girl's disappearance. Neither does she believe in the suicide theory, which other members of the family regard as the probable solution of the mystery.

DIED IN A DENTIST'S CHAIR.

Dr. F. H. Hemenway Exonerated by the Medical Examiner of Boston.

BOSTON, July 9.—Mrs. Arthur B. Payne of Brookline, Mass., died yesterday afternoon in the dentist's chair of Dr. F. H. Hemenway, in the Hotel Pelham.

The Medical Examiner exonerated the dentist, saying that Mrs. Payne should have told him she had heart disease.

MAKES HIS DOG HIS HEIR.

Will of John A. Spooner, an Ex-Seafaring Man of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Should John A. Spooner's dog Rover outlive its master, the Guarantee Title and Trust Company would be called upon to execute a peculiar commission, for Spooner's dog would be heir to $1,700 worth of property, and the Guarantee Title and Trust Company would be trustees of the estate.

Spooner, who is an old ex-seafaring man, a few days ago went to Attorney E. E. Ellis and had him draw up his will, leaving all his property to Rover.

BONES OF SOLDIERS EXPOSED.

Over 100 Skeletons Uncovered Near Fort Harrison Battlefield.

RICHMOND, Va., July 9.—Robert Bennett, a well-known farmer, reported at the County Court House to-day that about 100 skeletons of Confederate and Union soldiers buried where they fell on the battlefield at Fort Harrison, twelve miles below Richmond, were exposed. A National cemetery is located near the battlefield, and the Confederate Camps and Grand Army of the Republic Posts of Richmond will take prompt measures to have the skeletons removed. The cause of their exposure is not apparent.

PRAIRIE FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—A spectacle unique for a city was furnished to-day, when a strip of land a quarter of a mile in breadth took fire and the flames hurried on to the lake. It looked exactly like a prairie fire.

A tangled mass of underbrush extending along the Gordon estate, from St. Clair Street to the lake, took fire and jeopardized the existence of an entire block of twenty houses. The Fire Department had to fight the flames as prairie fires are fought, by digging trenches and banking up the dirt as a protecting wall. Thousands went out to see the peculiar sight.

SPEONKERS DON'T SURRENDER.

REMSENBURG, L. I., July 9.—Although Remsenburg is the name of the village and Post Office formerly known as Speonk, those in the fight for Speonk have not given up hope.

In fact, they have become encouraged by a report that Chairman John Overton of the Republican County Committee has sympathized with them and is going to use his influence to have another Post Office established, to be called Speonk. Of course, this will be fought by the Remsenburg adherents, and it is the general opinion that Speonk is dead so far as the name of the village and Post Office is concerned.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER TO WED.

Marriage Said to be Arranged Between Him and the Daughter of Ogden Goelet.

LONDON, July 9.—A marriage has been arranged between the Duke of Manchester and the daughter of Mr. Ogden Goelet of New York.

William Angus Drogo Montagu, ninth Duke of Manchester, is in his twenty-first year. He was born March 3, 1877. He is the son of the eighth Duke and Consuelo, daughter of Signor Antonio Yznaga del Valle, Ravenswood, La., and succeeded his father in the title and estates in 1890. He is a Protestant, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and owns about 27,400 acres. He is a Lieutenant in the Fifth Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and the patron of six livings. The family seats are Kimbolton Castle, St. Neots; Brampton Park, Huntingdonshire, and Tanderagee Castle, County Armagh.

The prospective bride is the daughter of Mr. Ogden Goelet, one of the two sons of the late Robert Goelet, and a grandson of the late Peter Goelet, whose sister was the mother of Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, and whose estate was one of the greatest in New York City.

YORKS' VISIT TO IRELAND.

Duke and Duchess to Arrive in Dublin on Aug. 15.

LONDON, July 9.—The Duke and Duchess of York, who have accepted the invitation of Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to visit the Island, will arrive at Dublin on Aug. 15, and will be guests at the Vice Regal Lodge.

Adjusting French Duties.

PARIS, July 9.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 425 to 110, adopted the Cadenas bill, empowering the Government to raise the duties on wheat, wine, cattle, and meat at twenty-four hours' notice, subject to a subsequent approval of Parliament. The object of the bill is to prevent wholesale importations between the proposing and legalizing of the new import duties.

NEGROES BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Five Killed by a Dynamite Explosion in Lexington, Ky.—Cartridge Taken for a Pipe.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 9.—While a gang of workmen were excavating on the line of the street railway, one of them struck what appeared to be a piece of pipe, but which proved to be a sixty-four-pound dynamite cartridge. A fearful explosion followed, and five of the six negroes in the gang were blown to atoms. The other was so badly injured that he cannot recover.

The police are inclined to think the dynamite was placed there by some one who had a grudge against the street car company; others think it was left there by workmen on the Cincinnati Southern Railway some years ago, when they were making excavations for that road in the same neighborhood.

Windows in the neighborhood were broken and several buildings were slightly damaged.

WINE CAUSED HIS DOWNFALL.

Absconding Boston Bank Officer Left 3,000 Champagne Corks.

BOSTON, July 9.—The finding of 3,000 champagne corks in one of the trunks in Charles S. Newhall's room explains his downfall. It was due to wine and women—principally wine.

Newhall was a young man and Secretary and Treasurer of the Melrose Co-operative Bank. He was missed the other day, and there was also several thousand dollars unaccounted for. Newhall had a mania for champagne, and latterly for the corks. He is said to have opened several thousand cold bottles before he began to save the corks.

POISONED BY MOTHS.

New Affliction for Mankind Has Appeared at Somerville, Mass.

BOSTON, July 9.—The mysterious disease which has recently afflicted residents of Somerville, and which baffled the physicians, has been explained. The victims seemed to have been afflicted by ivy poisoning, the hands and arms reddening and swelling, but as a rule they could prove that they had not touched ivy.

The employes of the Gypsy Moth Commission say that the whole trouble comes from touching the brown-tail moth, the new pest recently discovered in that vicinity. The commission is fighting the moth, and employes are killing them at the rate of 100,000 a day.

HE SHOUTED IN CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Burtsell Causes the Arrest of a Kingston Man.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 9.—The Rev. Dr. R. L. Burtsell, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church, here, and formerly rector of the Church of the Epiphany, New York City, caused the arrest of Frank McGovern of this city to-day, charging him with disorderly conduct. The man was committed to jail to await trial on July 15.

The Rev. Dr. Burtsell asserts that McGovern was a frequenter of St. Mary's Church, and that he was in the habit of rising to his feet and shouting during the services, disturbing the clergy while performing their duties. McGovern is thought to be insane, and it is said went insane over religion.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high off the Atlantic coast, but is diminishing, a fall of 0.16 of an inch being reported from Boston in twenty-four hours. The North Pacific high-pressure area has moved eastward to the middle slope. The trough of low pressure extends from Texas to the St. Lawrence Valley, having moved slightly east to southeast. Thunder storms have occurred in this trough, the South Atlantic States, and on the middle slope.

A marked fall in temperature has occurred in the Missouri, Middle, and Upper Mississippi Valleys and on the middle slope, a fall of 32 degrees in twenty-four hours being reported from North Platte. The area covered by the 90 degree temperature line has become greatly contracted in the past twenty-four hours, covering about the equivalent of two States instead of seven, as yesterday. The temperature has been stationary elsewhere. Thunder storms and cooler weather may be expected in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	64	71	73
6 A. M.	64	70	74
9 A. M.	66	76	78
12 M.	76	84	85
3 P. M.	75	80	84
6 P. M.	74	78	83
9 P. M.	71	76	81
12 P. M.	70	74	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79½
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1896	70
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

ST. LOUIS GOT IN FIRST

Three Minutes Ahead at Quarantine After a Sharp Brush with Campania.

ENTHUSIASM OF PASSENGERS

The Big Ocean Liners Were in Sight of One Another All Day, but the Cunarder Couldn't Catch the American — Officers Deny Racing.

To speak of the big Cunarder Campania and the fleet American Liner St. Louis as racing is to do neither vessel justice as they are not in the same class. The Campania has 30,000 horse power and the St. Louis has 20,000. The Campania is 620 feet long and has a tonrage of 12,950, the St. Louis is 554 feet long and has a tonnage of 11,629.

Both vessels were sighted by the Marine Observer at Fire Island at the same time—5:18 P. M.—yesterday, and it was certain that they were at least having a brush. They were to the southeast of Fire Island then, and not at the same distance, for the St. Louis rushed by the Fire Island Lightship at 5:33 and the Campania did not pass till 10 minutes later.

As the Campania may be reckoned in a general way as a knot faster boat, it was reasonable to suppose that when she had first sighted the St. Louis she would endeavor to reach Quarantine sufficiently ahead of her to be passed first.

The many stories told of ocean speeding by officers and passengers do not always fit, and hence it is somewhat difficult to give an absolutely accurate account of the undoubted brush that these two big liners had off the coast yesterday. The St. Louis passengers said that the Campania was sighted hull down at 4 A. M., and that at 10 A. M. she was twelve miles astern. The Campania officers say that they sighted the St. Louis twelve miles ahead at 10 A. M. The St. Louis officers say that they sighted the Campania seven miles astern at 8:30 A. M

WANT A BRYAN MAN NAMED

Chicago Platform to be Made an Issue in the State Campaign.

SILVER MEN PRESENT DEMANDS

Chairman Danforth of the Democratic State Committee Expresses Doubt as to Any Power to Adopt Such a Resolution—Republicans Are Pleased.

The radical silver men in the Democratic Party are now turning their attention to the Democratic State Committee with the hope of securing from it, when it meets in September, the nomination of a Bryan Democrat upon the Chicago platform for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The conference held by the Bimetallic League and representatives of the Loyal Democratic League of Brooklyn, with representatives of the silver sentiment from up the State, at the Gerlach Thursday night, was the beginning of a crusade on the part of the radical silverites for a revival of the silver issue in the State campaign of this year, and the Republican politicians profess to be overjoyed.

The committee of fifteen appointed at the Gerlach conference to extend the Loyal Democratic League includes in its make-up ex-Congressman H. H. Rockwell of Elmira, who was Chairman of the Buffalo Convention; Charles A. Burke of Franklin County, H. B. Witherstone of Herkimer, O. L. Snyder of Erie, J. W. Forrest of Albany, Henry Nichols and Robert Stewart of Kings, and W. H. McDonald of this city.

Some of these men called upon Chairman Elliot Danforth of the State Committee yesterday and talked over the situation with him. There are those among them who favor running an independent silver ticket if the State Committee does not indorse the Chicago platform and nominate a silver Democrat for the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Danforth said yesterday that the men represented in the conference at the Gerlach were doubtless earnest Democrats. He had, also, that there was a sentiment in favor of reaffirming the Chicago platform throughout the State, and that resolutions might be offered by some members of the State Committee with that end in view.

The question, he said, was whether the State Committee had any power in the matter. The last State Convention simply authorized the State Committee to nominate the candidate for Chief Judge. Whether under this authorization, the committee has any power to take any action relative to the platform is a question which Mr. Danforth proposes to look up.

Some of the Democratic politicians argue that inasmuch as the State Committee will simply act as the agent of the Buffalo Convention, its meeting will to all intents and purposes be another session of that convention, and that, therefore, it will not be necessary to touch upon the platform.

The committee appointed at the Gerlach conference has begun the work of circulating petition blanks among silver clubs and organizations, urging that the issues set forth in the Chicago platform be kept constantly before the people. The signers ask the State Committee to reaffirm the Chicago platform and to nominate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals a Demorat who supported Bryan and the platform.

PROTESTS AGAINST RAYMOND.

Delegates From Seven Republican Clubs Denounce Chairman Quigg.

By invitation delegates from seven Republican organization of the Thirty-third Assembly District met at the hall at the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Second Avenue last night to formally demand the suppression of Frank Raymond, who has been chosen by Lauterbach and Gibbs as leader of this district. The organizations represented were the Ulysses S. Grant Battery, the Regular Republican Club, the Regular Central Organization, the Lexington Republican Club, the Robert J. Wright Republican Club, the Harlem Progressive Republican Club, and the Whorisky Battery. Only one Republican club in the district did not participate, and that was the Consolidated Republican Club.

Strong speeches were made, in which President Quigg was scored for doing things relative to the reorganization of election districts, which he promised not to do when he assumed the Chairmanship of the County Committee.

Assemblyman James P. Degnan was the leader of the protestants. It was claimed that Raymond had attempted to defeat Degnan for the Assembly. The delegates at the meeting last night declared that control by Raymond meant the election of Tammany candidates. The delegates last night did not seem to have any one to put in Raymond's place, but the cry was "Any one but Raymond." One delegate said that Raymond had held office for twenty years and that a good many of the positions were gifts from Tammany for services rendered.

It was asserted that reorganizations in election districts had been manipulated in Raymond's interest. H. C. Kinkle was named Chairman of a committee to call on President Quigg and present the demands of the meeting that he keep the promises he made before assuming control of the committee or resign.

PLATT AND FEDERAL PLACES.

Considerable of a Tangle Over Appointments in Brooklyn.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, who arrived at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, last night, will talk politics down there to-day with his lieutenants. President Quigg and several of the local politicians will confer with the Senator. It was reported at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that Secretary of the Interior Bliss would be at the Oriental Hotel to-day and would discuss the pending Federal appointments in this vicinity with Senator Platt.

There is a tangle in Brooklyn over these appointments. Mr. Platt's friends say that the appointments of Robert A. Sharkey for Postmaster are as good as made. But Mr. Jacobs wants to be Naval Officer and does not want to be Postmaster. Thomas Fitchie is still anxious to be made Postmaster.

Walter B. Atterbury insists that he should be made Surveyor of the Port, whereas Senator Platt has selected Silas C. Croft for that place. There is something of a muddle in the situation. It is conceded that Gen. Henry L. Burnett will be named for United States District Attorney.

NEW YORK ORPHANS GO WEST.

Party of 41 Youngsters From a Foundling Asylum Reaches Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Forty-one children from a New York foundling asylum came West to-day to grow up with the country. Their guardians thought South Bend, Ind., would be a good place for a half dozen of them to take root and flourish, so six were dropped off there as the train passed through the town.

At 3 o'clock thirty-five children on a special car arrived at the Van Buren Street Station in charge of Robert Curran, the agent of the New York asylum. The children ranged in age from two years six months to four years. Several people who came to meet the train to get children, followed the parade closely, and a crowd of passengers joined the throng.

Two of the children were for Chicago families. At 9 o'clock all the rest were started for their future homes in Michigan. Ten are going to Red Jacket, five to Hancock, six to Marquette, three to Escanaba, six to Bark River, and three to Negaunee. This is the fourth batch of youngsters which has been sent here this year by the New York asylum.

Murder and Suicide in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 9.—Xavier Charbonneau to-night shot and killed Rosana Therrien and then turned his revolver to his own head and put a bullet in his brain. Charbonneau had gone to the house where the shooting occurred with the avowed intention of killing a woman named Monette. It is thought that the killing of the Therrien woman was a mistake.

Injured Ankle Produces Lockjaw.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—A curious case of death from lockjaw took place at the City Hospital to-day, when Philip Schriebel expired. He came to the hospital Thursday complaining of his ankle hurting him, as the result of wearing a tight shoe. It was discovered that an abscess had formed. Lockjaw followed, and he died.

SABATIER'S MURDER STORY.

He Told the Police, Who Believe Him a Lunatic, That He Killed His Father.

A young man, fairly well dressed, walked into the City Hall Police Station yesterday afternoon, and in a calm and unconcerned manner told Sergt. Murphy he had just killed his father.

"How's that?" asked the Sergeant, believing the visitor insane.

"Well, he struck me last night and to-day I stabbed him."

The man repeated the statement to Capt. Copeland. He gave his name and address as Charles Sabatier, twenty-two years old, and a Frenchman, of 256 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. He said his father was well to do, living on his income, and his dead body, with three stab wounds in his breast, would be found in his bedroom at the house.

While questioning the young man and listening to his story, told with the greatest circumstantiality, the police telephoned to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station and asked that detectives be sent to investigate the statement of the murder. The address given is a vacant lot.

Detectives Lang and Mulcare from the up-town precinct questioned Sabatier, but he deviated from his original story only in the cause of his quarrel with his father. He told them his father had refused to allow him to marry Carmella Remona, who lives in Brooklyn.

Questioned by Capt. Donahue, Sabatier said his father had scratched him on the breast. The police stripped him, and found his breast scarred with several deep scratches. Capt. Donahue believes the young man to be a lunatic lately escaped from custody.

SOFT ASPHALT PAVEMENT.

Gen. Collis Explains that Its Softness Is Proof of Its Superior Quality.

The asphalt pavement on West Broadway seems very soft to the drivers of vehicles and to pedestrians who pass over it during the heated part of the day. All asphalt pavement grows more or less soft under a hot sun, and every one has observed that it yields under foot almost like moss or greensward; but persons who walk frequently across West Broadway at Barclay and Vesey Streets say the pavement is softer there than anywhere else in the city.

An examination of the pavement at these points, made yesterday about noon, showed that it receives an impression from almost everything that touches it. It gives under foot, and one walks over it with as little noise as though treading on the lawn of City Hall Park. Vehicles glide noiselessly over it, and the heavy tramp of iron-shod draft horses sounds as if made upon a wet, clayey road. Some of the wheels cut into it to the depth of a half inch, and the entire street is scarred and creased by ruts made by wheels or the hoof marks of horses. The general form of the pavement, however, is preserved, and one rut smooths down another, as if the surface of the street were being kneaded like putty.

When the attention of Commissioner Collis was called to this soft pavement yesterday, he smiled, and said:

"Soft, is it? Well, then, it is all right. If it were not soft in this hot weather, I should regret it. The softness is the best proof of its vitality. If an asphalt pavement were made so hard that it would not get soft and yielding in the Summer, it would have so little tenacity and consistency that it would crumble.

"As to the pavement on West Broadway, it is the hardest asphalt used in the city. I stipulated especially that the hard-rock asphalt, from Sicily, should be used there, instead of the somewhat more yielding asphalt from Trinidad. The sun beats on the pavement at that point for hours during the hottest part of the day, and, besides, the street is the thoroughfare for heavy drays and trucks. I have not received any complaints as to the roadway, although the pavement has been used for two years. I am confident it is all right and will prove satisfactory and enduring.

"The slight irregularities in the pavement will disappear as the cooler weather comes. As the pavement hardens somewhat, the wheels will begin to smooth down and obliterate the little ridges and unevenness. By Fall it will be found that the pavement will have been leveled off hard and smooth again, and will have retained its slightly rounded form, just as it was when laid down. There will be no marks or depressions, but the whole street will be as smooth as glass. I have no fear that it may get too soft."

MRS. RIDER'S QUEER STORY.

Drank Soda with Girl Friends, Became Ill, and the Rest a Blank.

Shortly before midnight last night a well-dressed woman was assisted from a cable car at Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street into Hoykendorf's drug store. She was very sick, and after being taken into the store became unconscious.

When she revived she said she was Mrs. Frank Rider of 1,691 Third Avenue, and told a disconnected and incoherent story about leaving home at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and going to Central Park. She remained there some time, and, feeling sick, took an up-town surface car and rode to somewhere about Forty-fifth Street.

There, she says, she met some girl acquaintances and went with them into a drug store to get some soda. She grew deathly sick, and the next thing she knew she was going toward home on a Third Avenue cable car.

The druggist called an ambulance, and the woman was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. She was apparently thirty years old and of rather refined appearance and manner.

AN AGED INVENTOR DEAD.

It Is Thought That Gysi Ended His Life With Poison.

Martin Gysi, a native of Switzerland, and sixty years old, an inventor of silk weaving machinery, was found dead in his room yesterday at 448 West Forty-fifth Street. It is thought he died Wednesday and that he committed suicide by taking carbolic acid.

Mrs. Glockney the proprietor of the house which is made up of furnished rooms, said she last saw Mr. Gysi on Wednesday. When he did not appear on Thursday or yesterday she had a man gain entrance to his room. He found Gysi on the bed dead, and it was plain that death had occurred a long time before.

At first it was thought heart disease was the cause of death, but when the dead wagon arrived the attendants made a very careful examination of the room, and found an empty carbolic acid bottle.

The last man to see Gysi alive was Louis Dieckelman, a barber, of 447 West Forty-first Street. He had a drink in Brobeck's saloon, at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-first Street, with Gysi on Wednesday. At that time the old man was very despondent, and bitterly complained about his poverty. He said he had worked hard for sixty years, and had been frugal, but had saved nothing. He spoke of his inventions, and said that while valuable, he had been obliged in times of need to sell them to syndicates for small sums. The man has no relatives in this country, but his friends have agreed to bury him.

JOY IS A MEDICAL STUDY.

A Case in Jersey City Described by Some as Leprosy.

The case of Jasper Joy of 193 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, is attracting much attention among physicians who have been called to see him. Some say he is suffering from tubercular leprosy, while others say the disease is aggravated eczema.

Dr. C. E. Putnam of 81 Sip Avenue believes that the disease is tubercular leprosy. He was first called to see Joy two years ago. He was in doubt as to the actual nature of the disease, and sent Joy to Dr. Fox's Skin and Cancer Hospital, in New York. Joy was there said to have eczema. The treatment did not effect a cure, and Joy returned to his home, where he is now in the care of his faithful wife and Dr. Putnam. The case has not been reported to the Health Board. Dr. Gordon K. Dickinson, who is regarded as an authority, pronounces the disease eczema.

County Physician Converse said he had not seen the patient, but he said there was no law under which Joy could be removed from his home to be isolated at Snake Hill. Dr. Putnam des not consider such action necessary, even if there were any law authorizing it.

Joy may live two or three years, the physicians say. His wife no longer goes into the room where he is. He is able to help himself. She talks with him across the room. His food is placed inside the door, where he can get it. He washes the dishes, makes his bed, and sweeps the room. They occupy the second floor of a two-story cottage. From the patient's window is a fine view of the harbor and the Hudson River.

HOT WAVE STILL WITH US

The Day Began Pleasantly, but the Mercury Rose Rapidly Till Noon.

ONE DEATH AND PROSTRATIONS

Laborer Seeks Refuge in Harlem River and Is Drowned—Woman Becomes Insane and Falls from Fire Escape into the Arms of Five Men.

The early riser yesterday morning looked at the thermometer with a gleam of hope in his eye, for at 5 o'clock it marked only about 72°. The mercury began rising steadily, however. By the time the day's business commenced it was nearly 80°, and by noon it was already 86° in some places, with no sign of decrease.

Fortunately the humidity was low and the intense heat was more bearable than it was last Wednesday, still people sweltered and were very uncomfortable.

New York was, nevertheless, more fortunate than the other cities visited by the hot wave. St. Louis, Chicago, and New Orleans were fairly wilting yesterday, each city reporting 84 degrees as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, while at the same hour Helena, Mont., was rejoicing with only 44 degrees.

Six cases of prostration were reported yesterday, and the death of Frank Sexton of 447 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street was attributed to the heat. He was working with a gang of laborers near One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Harlem River about 10 o'clock, when he suddenly dropped his axe and said he could not stand it any longer.

He ran to the river and plunged in, and this was the last seen of him alive. A few hours later his body was recovered and taken to his home.

Mrs. Annie Oesterreicher, forty years old, of 102 Pitt Street, became suddenly insane as a result of the heat, and tried to climb into the windows of her rooms by way of the fire escape. She missed her footing and fell to the sidewalk, into the arms of five men.

She was unhurt, but was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Oesterreicher went out shopping in the morning, and when she returned she was noticed by a number of persons in the store under the apartments to be acting queerly. She finally went into the house and tried to get into her apartments, but could not open the door. She asked a neighbor to open it for her, but would not give her the key. She then asked her neighbor to let her go through the window to the fire escape.

When she got out there she noticed that her window was closed, and in trying to open it she slipped, but managed to catch hold of the railings, and hung there screaming at the top of her voice. Several men who had been watching her, posted themselves underneath, and clasping arms shouted to her to jump. She did so, and fell from a height of over twenty feet into their arms.

They called an ambulance, and when it arrived Mrs. Oesterreicher had recovered from her swoon and began making matters lively by attacking the policeman. She slapped his face, and was only prevented from beating him by the men around her. Her hands had to be tied behind her before she was removed.

The other prostrations were Charles Acker, twenty-three years old, a blacksmith's apprentice at 421 First Avenue; Mary McMeree of 513 West Twentieth Street, Samuel Schneider of 90 Essex Street, John Sweschen of Rogers Place, Joseph Dalton of 270 West Seventy-fifth Street, Agnes Henchner of 160 First Avenue, and Florence Swallow of 368 Third Avenue. All were attended at the hospitals and were then taken to their homes.

SUFFERING UP THE STATE.

Intense Heat and Numerous Prostrations in Central New York.

LITTLE FALLS, July 9.—The heat has been oppressive here, with serious results. William Henry Walter, a well-known farmer, died yesterday from the effects of sunstroke, and three serious cases of prostration in this vicinity are reported. The thermometer has registered from 96 to 100 in the shade.

MALONE, July 9.—Henry Trushaw died from the heat yesterday while at work in a hop yard near this village. The thermometer registered 96 in the shade. Many prostrations have occurred here within the past few days, especially among railroad section hands.

SYRACUSE, July 9.—Andrew McNeil, an employe of the Syracuse Water Works Department, was overcome by the heat at noon to-day while at work in a trench in Peach Street. He died a half hour afterward in the Homoeopathic Hospital.

Elizabeth Man Maddened by Heat.

ELIZABETH, July 9.—The heat of yesterday caused Frank Eick, twenty-one years old, to become violently insane last night, at the residence of his parents, on South Street. The young man became so violent that he had to be removed by force to the county jail. This morning he was subjected to a medical examination, and later had to be placed in a padded cell, where he will remain until he can be taken to an asylum.

Heat Closes Pullman Works.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Pullman Car Works were compelled to close to-day on account of the intense heat.

The Government thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning registered 88°, the hottest at that time of day in the history of the local Weather Bureau. By 10 o'clock it had risen to a trifle over 90°. The heat during last night was intense, the mercury at no time falling below 84°. Prostrations are numerous.

Cool Place Found in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Patrick Reilly is an employe of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and today when the mercury was trying to jump out of the top of the thermometer he went into the cold storage room to cool off. He left the door open, sat down, and fell asleep. Somebody shut the door. When discovered he was unconscious from the cold. Hard rubbing resuscitated him.

Death of Alexander G. Tyng.

PEORIA, Ill., July 9.—Alexander G. Tyng, the oldest grain dealer in Illinois, died suddenly last night at the age of seventy, being overcome by the heat. He was the son of the late Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, the famous New York minister. He had been in the grain and pork packing business here for fifty years. He leaves five children.

Fine Growing Weather in Maine.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 9.—There have been four successive days of intense heat here, the thermometer registering 106° in the shade this afternoon. J. M. Cross, a well-known agriculturist, reports the Maine crops miraculously improved by the warm wave.

Hundreds Prostrated in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—The maximum temperature to-day was 95 degrees, at 11 o'clock. Three deaths are reported in the city and vicinity from the intense heat and four from the State, with hundreds of prostrations.

DID NOT DEFEND THE SUIT.

Dispossess Judgment by Default Against Barrett House Lessee.

Judgment was entered by default yesterday in dispossess proceedings brought by the Goelet estate against Mrs. N. H. Barrett, the lessee of the Barrett House.

The hotel was built a number of years ago by the Barrett Brothers, and until within the last few years was successful. Other hotels on Broadway took away some of its trade and the dispossess proceedings for non-payment of rent are the consequences.

At the hotel last night, one of the employes said a representative of the Goelet estate was nominally in charge of the hotel, although the old management remained. The manager could not be seen, and the night clerk said he had never heard of any proceedings.

BROOKLYN FAMILY

Father and Son Cured—Salt Rheum and Heart Trouble.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—"My father had salt rheum on his limbs. He could not sleep at night on account of the pain. He tried various remedies without any benefit and concluded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking six bottles he was a well man. My brother has been cured of heart trouble by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOSEPH WALSH, 458 Grand St.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. Price 25c.

COST OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

Taking the Official Figures, Edward Atkinson Says It Is $5 Per Head.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The summary of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, has been published. They amount to exactly $5 per head. Specie payment was resumed Jan. 1, 1879, and had been substantially the rule for the previous six months. The data of nineteen fiscal years on a specie basis may now give a rule on which the cost of conducting the Government may be considered established. It has averaged $5 a head for this whole term.

The cost of Government has, of course, increased with the increase of population. The true method of dealing with it is per head. The variations in the ratable cost during the nineteen years under consideration have been from a minimum of $4.54 per head, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, to a maximum of $5.08 per head, in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1891, and 1893. The average for the whole term has been a minute fraction under $5 per head.

The excess of revenue above the expenditures from 1879 to 1890, inclusive, was $1.72 per head, yielding a surplus, which was applied to the reduction of debt, of $1,150,000,000.

Under the legislation of 1890, there has been a deficiency of revenue wholly due to the act of 1890. That deficiency has of late been diminished by the restoration of revenue to nearly its normal proportions under existing laws and by economy in the public service." The revenues from all sources in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, were $4.75—deficiency, 25 cents per head.

The Dingley bill was presented to the House of Representatives for the declared purpose of increasing the revenue of the country in the sum of $112,000,000. It is manifest that no such increase was needed or could have been called for, except to meet prospective expenditures under increased appropriations, not a quarter part of that sum being required to meet any present or prospective deficiency under existing laws.

Had the revenue tax upon sugar been maintained, which it is now proposed to restore to the rate at which it was repealed in 1890, there would have been no deficiency from 1891 to 1897, inclusive; but, on the contrary, a large surplus even beyond the extravagant expenditures which were made on an equally reckless surrender of revenue taxes, brought the average expenditures to so high a point that under the influence of these subsequent acts the average per capita was steadily raised until 1895 inclusive. Under the last economic Administration of President Cleveland the expenditures have again been brought back to less than $5 for the last two years.

The revenue under existing acts is substantially equal to that rate of expenditure. The claim to deal with the tariff for additional revenue on the Dingley plan had no foundation in reason, and the method proposed in the Dingley bill has been utterly condemned by the Republican Senators Aldrich and Allison, yet the claims for bounties to nomadic sheep husbandry, the "hoofed locusts" which are destroying our forests, joined with prohibitory duties on white pine, and other abominations, have been admitted. The Senate is now vainly struggling with this excessive increase of unjustifiable taxation, from which the Government can secure no revenue in an effort to find revenue duties that will meet the prospective increase of expenditure. Debate is forbidden, and the caucus rule is put in force to subject the people of this country to the evils of this bad measure, which is as far removed from any intelligent policy of protection as it is from any reasonable approach to free trade. The alleged ground of necessity for additional revenue above what existing acts are now yielding is without warrant in reason or in fact. EDWARD ATKINSON.

Boston, July 7, 1897.

Immigrants' Home Festival.

The Harlem River Park was thronged last evening when the seventh annual Summer festival of the Irish Immigrant Girls' Home of 7 State Street, under the auspices of the Young Men's Star of the Sea Society, took place. There was music and dancing, as well as all sorts of games. A good sum was realized. The officers of the society are John F. Clifford, Edward J. McCrohan, Daniel J. Healy, Bernard F. O'Reilly, Joseph O'Sullivan, and Richard J. Kelleher.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:15 A. M.—44 Union Square, awning; damage, $20.

3:10 A. M.—279 Broadway, Brill Brothers; damage, $900.

7:10 A. M.—209 West Sixtieth Street; damage trifling.

8 A. M.—166 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, tenement; damage, $5,000.

11:15 A. M.—235 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Angelo Loscelleo; damage slight.

4:10 P. M.—45 Allen Street; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—846 Third Avenue, Clementine Kerser; damage slight.

9:40 P. M.—26 Beach Street, George Green; damage, $5.

A MARKET OPEN TO AMERICA.

Belfast May Take Our Machinery and is Enthusiastic over Kentucky Bred Horses.

Manufacturers of machinery in America and horse breeders will be particularly interested in the July report of United States Consul Taney, at Belfast, Ireland.

In reply to queries from a manufacturing company of Chicago, Mr. Taney says certain American machinery is employed in Belfast to a limited extent, and that the prospect for the introduction of improved machinery is very good. The people there, although conservative, are quick to seize a new idea in labor-saving apparatus. There is much public work constantly going on, in which American machinery could be employed to great advantage, such as widening, deepening, and lengthening docks, building of quays, &c.

There is now a scheme on foot to increase the city water supply. The distance the water is to be brought is some forty miles. These improvements will involve the outlay of several million dollars. Already ten contracts have been let out by the Belfast Water Commissioners. There is also a scheme to improve the sewerage system of the city, which is under the supervision of J. C. Brittain, Corporation Surveyor. The principal contractors in Belfast, who should be interested to hear of the advantages of a certain class of American machinery, are H. & J. Martin, Limited, Ulster Building Works, Ormeau Road; McLaughlin & Harvey, Castleton Building Works, York Road; Fitzpatrick Brothers, Limited, contractors, Shaftesbury Avenue; James Henry, contractor, 77 Crumlin Road; C. Boyd & Son, Lagan Building Works, Ormeau Road.

Consul Taney advises American manufacturers to send circulars and catalogues to the contractors, but adds: "After nearly four years' observation, I have concluded that the best and most certain way of negotiating new business is for some competent representative to appear on the ground in person and let the prospective buyer know all the particulars concerning what he has to sell."

The greatest enthusiasm has lately been created among horse dealers in Belfast by a sale of American horses. The sale of a year ago was not very encouraging to Americans wishing to dispose of their stock abroad, for the prices were low, forwarding animals to this port not a high standard. But the recent sale of twenty-nine horses is most promising for future developments. A local newspaper said of this sale:

"Yesterday Messrs. Robson held a special afternoon sale in the Royal Victoria Horse Bazaar of twenty-nine high-class United States horses, purchased in Kentucky by Mr. J. M. Johnson, V. S., Knock, who purchased them in the State of Kentucky. They were, without exception, the finest lot ever imported into this country. The attendance was one of the largest and most representative ever seen in the bazaar, buyers being present from all parts of England and Scotland. The highest-priced horse was Lot 10, a brown gelding, a marvelous goer, which, although unfit to be shown at the sale, was sold after spirited bidding to Mr. J. J. Ross, V. S., Belfast, for 170 guineas. Altogether, the sale was most successful, and realized the highest averages ever obtained for United States horses."

The report further states that there is little or no market there for inferior stock, and adds:

"Sales of American horses are increasing annually in this market, and no doubt will continue to increase as prejudice decreases and buyers become acquainted with the superior qualities of American-bred stock."

SHOOTING IN LEXINGTON.

Jacob F. Harris Kills a Man Whom He Finds in His Wife's Company in Gratz Park.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 9.—Jacob T. Harris is under arrest for shooting and killing Thomas H. Merritt. Harris has a beautiful wife of twenty-four, who was Miss Effie Thompson, daughter of a prominent minister, the Rev. F. S. Thompson of Missouri. She has been employed by Merritt as a copyist for three months. Harris heard they had been riding out together, and he warned his wife to stop going with Merritt.

Harris followed them to-night, saw them enter Gratz Park, and, after watching them for an hour, saw evidences of his wife's unfaithfulness. He rushed upon Merritt, fired on him, and continued to fire as Merritt ran. He shot him twice, once through the jugular vein and once through the back, the bullet coming out under the heart. Merritt fell dead near the south end of the park.

Harris admitted the killing, and told of how he had followed the pair. He said he had nothing to regret, and if it was to do over he would do the same thing again. His wife was arrested about 10 o'clock. She says her husband has been insanely jealous of her for several years, and owing to this jealousy they have lived apart much of the time. She declares the shooting was unjustifiable. They have two children, a boy of seven and a girl of five. Harris is a native of Shelby County, and comes of prominent parentage.

Merritt is a native of Louisville, where his father, Frank Merritt, resides. The tragedy occurred almost on the exact spot which was occupied at the beginning of the century by the noted Transylvania University, where Jefferson Davis was educated. Merritt was about forty years old and a widower. Harris is thirty-four.

SEA SERPENT AT CONEY.

Officer Bahrman Went in Pursuit and Made a Capture.

Police Sergeant Dooley of the Coney Island force was behind the desk late last night when a ring came in from Patrol Box 52. Patrolman Bahrman was at the other end of the wire and he reported that a sea serpent was thrashing around off the end of the old iron pier.

The Sergeant ordered him to bring it to the station house. Bahrman hurried back to the water's edge. The serpent was still in sight. Bahrman removed his shoes, rolled up his trousers, examined his revolver, and then began to wade in.

The serpent turned his head shoreward, and Bahrman halted and looked back to see that his way was open to retreat. Within a few minutes the serpent was within thirty feet of the officer, who began to back. Soon it got close enough for the officer to see that it was a horse hitched to a light carriage.

The horse was taken to the station house where it was later claimed by Col. Victor Bausenwein of Coney Island, who said he left the horse under a hotel shed. The horse wandered from the shed and into the ocean. It is supposed he passed clear around the end of the old iron pier.

POLICEMAN NEEDED NO HELP.

It Was the Prisoner Who Demanded Medical Aid.

When Henry Hillen, twenty-two years old, of 432 East Fifth Street, went into the barber's shop of Angelo Zemenze at 182 First Avenue last night, he threw a bottle of hair oil at the barber and pulled the hair of the barber's wife. Patrolman Kennell responded to a cry for help and found Hillen had possession of the shop. He got him into the street, but not before he had been knocked down twice and had received a black eye.

Someone notified the station that a policeman was being murdered. There was a small riot in the same precinct on the previous night, so the Sergeant in charge took no chances. He sent a section of the reserves to the rescue. The reserves went up First Avenue on a run, but they were not needed.

The found Kennell dragging Hillen along. The prisoner was a wreck. The policeman had used his club. When the station was reached a surgeon had to be called from Bellevue Hospital to sew up three long cuts in his head. Then he was locked up for having assaulted a policeman.

Who Should Obey.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Many "United Sisters" asked "The United Brethren in Indiana" to strike out the word "obey" in the marriage service. But the brethren declined. Yet the chances are that the "United Sisters" will go on making it a dead letter. If the men would oftener "obey" the wise counsel of their wives it would be better.

The Books Gladstone Praises.

From The Boston Journal.

When the biography of the Grand Old Man is written, attention should be given to his fondest hobby—the peculiar pleasure of praising volumes that nobody else is likely to enjoy.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	4:39	Sun sets	7:30	Moon sets	12:37

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	3:18	Gov. Isl'd	3:37	H. Gate	4:14
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:08	Gov. Isl'd	4:27	H. Gate	5:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamica, Savanilla, and Greytown	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alianca, Colon	10:00 A. M. / *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ancoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Delphic, London		
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fulda, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Georgian, London		
Habana, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kitty, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, P. Goave, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ohio, Hull		
Prussia, Hamburg		1:30 P. M.
St. Enoch, Antwerp		
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

Caribbee, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sol, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the pier of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until with ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 17 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 10.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 7.
America, London, July 3.
Aquileja, Gibraltar, June 25.
Lesseps, Havre, June 24.
Olbers, St. Lucia, July 2.
Prins Wilhelm I., Rio June —.

SUNDAY, JULY 11.

Berlin, Antwerp, July 3.
El Sud, New Orleans, July 6.
La Normandie, Havre, July 3.
Orinoco, Bermuda, July 8.

MONDAY, JULY 12.

Advance, Colon, July 3.
Ilovic, Liverpool, July 2.
Hudson, New Orleans, July 7.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, July 10.
Kansas City, Savannah, July 9.
Mohawk, London, July 1.
Sicilia, Havre, June 28.
Veendam, Rotterdam, June 30.
Yumuri, Havana, July 8.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

El Mar, New Orleans, July 8.
Furnessia, Glasgow, July 3.
Hindoo, Hull, June 29.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 7.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

Dania, Shields, June 30.
Exeter City, Swansea, June 30.
Panama, Bordeaux, June 30.
Seguranca, Havana, July 10.

THURSDAY, JULY 15.

Alps, Port Limon, July 8.
Arabia, Hamburg, July 3.
Barbarossa, Bremen, July 3.
Idaho, London, July 1.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, July 9.
Trave, Bremen, July 6.
Wooler, Rotterdam, July 1.

Arrived.

SS San Marcos, Galveston July 3 and Key West 7, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Tholen, Stettin June 21 and North Shields 25, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Asturia, (Ger.,) Reisnig, Hamburg June 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS El Sol, Mason, New Orleans 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Jensen, Oporto, &c., June 22, with mdse. and passengers to Rasemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp June 26, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Cannons, London June 28, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yarrowdale, (Br.,) Geddes Cardiff June 26, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Davies, Leith June 20 and Dundee 25, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Coleridge (Br.,) Salter, Rio Janeiro, &c., June 19, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:13 P. M.

Bark San Luigi, (Ital.,) Caffero, Alexandretta 120 days, with licorice root to MacAndrews & Forbes—vessel to John C. Seager.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool July 3 and Queenstown 4, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H.

TARIFF BILL CONFERENCE

No Truth in Story of Attempt to Compel House to Accept Senate Bill.

WORK HARMONIOUS THUS FAR

Main Points in Dispute to be Left Until Those of Minor Importance Are Out of the Way—Republican Conferrees in Secret Session.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Republican conferrees on the Tariff bill met this morning at 9:30 o'clock in the room of the Senate Committee on Finance and resumed the work of adjusting the differences between the two Houses. The five Republican conferrees appointed by the House, the four Republican conferrees appointed by the Senate, and Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, who has acted with the Republicans of the Senate throughout the tariff struggle and who voted for the bill, were present. The work proceeded behind closed doors.

The conferrees put in a very hard day's work. They took a recess at 1 o'clock for lunch and again at 6 o'clock this evening for dinner, and at 8 o'clock resumed their sitting, and continued in session until late to-night. They have all taken a particularly binding pledge of secrecy, and are guarding their labors with unusual vigilance. Beyond the general statement that they were making satisfactory progress, the conferrees would say nothing.

If the action of the conferrees on the various items should be divulged they realize that it would involve them in no end of complications, as all those who are dissatisfied with the rates agreed upon would be down here en masse protesting and insisting that the controverted questions should be reopened. As it is, the conferrees are already being deluged with telegrams and letters and fairly hounded at their hotels by those who are interested in securing either the Senate or House rates.

About the most important thing thus far agreed upon is that there will be but one conference report. Not until a final agreement is reached will either of the two houses be called upon to act. This course has been decided upon as the best means of expediting final action, as it would be much easier to convince those who might be dissatisfied with the rate fixed on a particular item to abandon their opposition if by so doing the struggle would end and the bill become a law. Partial reports, on the other hand, would give each house an opportunity to instruct on particular items and necessarily entail delay.

The conferrees will leave the main points in dispute until those of minor importance are out of the way. Of the 800 amendments are comparatively unimportant, and are being disposed of without difficulty. One of the conferrees is responsible for the statement to-night that in their deliberations the conferrees have as yet encountered nothing over which there has been any great clash.

The statement that an attempt would be made by the Senate conferrees to compel the House to accept the bill as it passed the Senate, which was widely circulated to-day, is emphatically denied on the authority of one of the House conferrees.

SENATE HONORS ITS DEAD.

Adjournment Taken Out of Respect to the Late Senator Harris—Funeral Services To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Senate met to-day under the depressing influence of the death of Senator Harris of Tennessee, who had been one of the conspicuous figures in the upper House of Congress for over twenty years. The desk he occupied so long was not draped, as the Senate had as yet no official knowledge of his demise.

The Rev. Hugh Johnston, the acting Chaplain of the Senate, in his invocation, referred feelingly to the loss the Senate had sustained by the death of Senator Harris, and spoke of his "rugged honesty, his unswerving attachment to his political principles, his opposition to all he considered wrong, his devotion to his State, and his service to the Nation."

After the journal had been read, Senator Bate of Tennessee made the announcement of the death of his colleague. In doing so he paid a high tribute to the memory of the distinguished dead. He spoke of the conspicuous part he had played in his State and in the Nation during his long and eventful career. Senator Harris, he said, possessed high qualities of leadership, the courage to assert, and the ability to maintain. His devotion to his duty, as he saw it, inspired conndence and friendship, while it often disarmed opposition. He was the last of the great War Governors, North and South, said Senator Bate, who presided over the destinies of sovereign States during the stirring struggle between the States.

He said Senator Harris had been an influential factor in Tennessee, and his long and eventful life would live after him. He also referred to his late colleague's parliamentary ability and to those personal characteristics which endeared him to his colleagues and made him such a distinguished and marked figure in the Senate. Mr. Bate then offered the usual resolutions, which provided for a public funeral in the Senate to-morrow, to which the House was invited, and for a committee of nine Senators to accompany the remains to Tennessee, where the interment will be made.

Mr. Cockrell of Missouri offered a supplemental resolution extending an invitation to the President, the members of the Cabinet, the members of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, the Major Generals of the Army and the Admirals of the navy to attend the obsequies.

Then, at 12:15, on motion of Mr. Bate, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

After the Senate adjourned the Vice President appointed the following named Senators to attend the funerals of the late Senator Harris to Memphis: Messrs. Bate, Walthall, Berry, Turpie, Allen, Deboe, Pettus, Chilton, and Wetmore.

The funeral services in the Senate to-morrow over the remains of Senator Harris will be conducted by the Rev. Hugh Johnston, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, who is acting Chaplain of the Senate during the absence of Chaplain Milburn. The Rev. Mr. Johnston, at the request of the family, will be assisted by the Rev. Mr. Duffey of the Mount Vernon Southern Methodist Church. The ceremonies will not be elaborate, but will probably consist simply in the reading of the impressive burial service of his Church.

FOR A CURRENCY COMMISSION.

President Now Intends to Send His Promised Message to Congress Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The main topic of discussion before the Cabinet at the regular meeting to-day was the message on the subject of a Currency Commission, which has been withheld for a few days, in deference to the wishes of many prominent Republicans.

After considering all of the objections that had been made against the presentation of the message at the present session of Congress, the President and his Cabinet were still of opinion that in order to redeem the party promises the subject of currency reform should be treated in a message recommending the creation of a special, non-partisan commission, and unless there is another change in the plans of the President, he will send the message to Congress next Monday.

Consul Willis E. Baker Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—United States Minister Buchanan has cabled the State Department, under date of Buenos Ayres, July 8, that United States Consul Willis E. Baker, at Rosario, who has been very ill for some time, died there yesterday.

Mrs. Baker has left the details of the funeral to her son, who is attached to the Consulate. Mr. Baker was appointed Consul in 1880. He came from Illinois. It is understood that he was injured in a wreck in the Argentine Republic.

Is Your Name Missing from the Telephone Directory?

If so, just glance over a copy at the office of some friend who has telephone service, or at one of our many Public Telephone Pay Stations, and consider whether you can afford to be any longer unconnected with the superb system of rapid communication afforded by nearly 40,000 telephone stations in and near New York City. New York City service may be had from $90 a year. The rate advances according to the number of messages contracted for.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
15 Dey St. 962 B'way [23d St.]. 115 W. 88th St.

NO FEWER PENSION AGENCIES.

McKinley Will Revoke Cleveland's Order Reducing the Number from Eighteen to Nine.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The order of President Cleveland, issued last February, reducing the number of pension agencies in the United States from eighteen to nine, will be revoked by President McKinley within a few days, and probably early next week. As the original order was not to go into effect until Sept. 1 next, the only result of the revocation will be to continue in force the present arrangement, allowing all of the eighteen agencies to remain in operation. Secretary of the Interior Bliss is now out of town, but he has conferred with the President upon the matter, as also has Commissioner of Pensions Evans, and it was some time ago decided that it would be unwise to permit the change of system to go into effect.

The proposed consolidation was to have been effected by the discontinuation of the agencies at Concord, N. H., and Augusta, Me., and the payments hitherto to be made there were to be made thereafter at Boston; the pensioners heretofore paid at Buffalo were to be paid from New York; those at Pittsburg, from the Philadelphia agency; those at Louisville and Knoxville, from Washington; those at Detroit, from Indianapolis; those at Milwaukee, from Chicago, and those at Des Moines and Topeka, from St. Louis, where a new agency was to have been established.

MINISTER ROCKHILL'S MISSION.

Confers in Washington Regarding His New Duties at Athens.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—W. W. Rockhill, the newly confirmed Minister to Greece, was at the State Department to-day in conference with the officials regarding his mission, which, in view of the threatening state of the relations between Turkey and Greece and the rest of Europe, promises to be a post of the first order of importance in the near future.

Mr. Rockhill will sail with Mrs. Rockhill from New York Aug. 14 directly for the Mediterranean, stopping at Gibraltar and ending at Nice. His daughters will join him at Athens later in the Summer.

SOME CONSULAR NOMINATIONS.

Will Go to the Senate Monday—No More Till Congress Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It can be announced on authority that, with the presentation to the Senate of the large list of diplomatic and Consular nominations which has been prepared and will go to the Capitol to-morrow or Monday, the President will decline positively to make another appointment to places of this character until after the adjournment of Congress.

This notice is inspired by a desire to spare useless importunities by seekers after diplomatic and Consular places, and also to afford the President some relief.

MORE DELAY FOR ANNEXATION.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Without a Full Attendance.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations made two efforts to-day to secure a full meeting for the purpose of taking up and, if possible, disposing of the Hawaiian annexation treaty, but failed. No quorum was secured at the forenoon meeting, and there was not a full attendance at the afternoon meeting.

The treaty was discussed at some length at the latter, and the more pronounced of the advocates of the treaty suggested the advisability of early action. This suggestion was antagonized, however, by the opponents of ratification and by at least one of the supporters of annexation, on the ground that the matter is too important for immediate action. The committee adjourned until next Wednesday.

HAWAIIANS HELD THE STEAMER

Hoped to Send Congratulations on Annexation by the City of Peking.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The steamer City of Peking, just arrived, was a day behind her regular time. Capt. Smith said the vessel was detained at Honolulu on a request from the Hawaiian Government until the Mariposa, from San Francisco, should arrive, as the Hawaiians hoped to hear that the annexation treaty had been ratified by the United States Senate, and they could call themselves Americans.

The leaders of the annexation party, he said, had purchased all the firecrackers on the islands, and were preparing for a big celebration, but the news did not come, and the celebration was declared off. The Hawaiians intended to send congratulatory messages on the Peking to their new kinsmen in the United States.

LAKE SAILORS FOR THE NAVY.

Lieut. Commander Hawley to Gather Recruits in the West.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Navy Department is about to undertake to get more Western blood in the navy, and to this end Lieut. Commander J. M. Hawley, with a surgeon and a boatswain, will start from Washington on a tour of the larger Western cities with a view of securing recruits.

The first stop will be made at Duluth, and then Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Buffalo, and other lake cities will be visited. The plan is open temporary recruiting offices and secure as many of the lake sailors as possible.

The project is to be credited to Lieut. Commander Hawley. When the department came to realize the fact that not a single vessel in the naval service had a full complement of ordinary seamen and sailors, and that men of the high standard desired by the navy could not be procured in sufficient numbers in the coast cities, his plan was adopted and he was placed in charge of its execution.

Letters received at the Navy Department show that one obstacle to the entry of Westerners into the service was the fact that the men who were willing had not the means to reach the seaboard cities where enlistments are made. It was for this reason that Lieut. Commander Hawley was instructed to establish temporary offices for recruiting as he goes, where the recruits may apply and be sent in batches of ten or a dozen in charge of the boatswain to the nearest navy yard at the Government's expense.

The terms offered to lake sailors are: For ordinary seamen, $19 per month, and for sailors, $24, with an allowance of $1 per month extra to each upon re-enlistment, and rations. The recruiting officer also hopes to secure some machinists from the lake ports for the navy. The pay of these men in the navy is to be $70 per month, against an average of $45 on the lakes.

Lilliuokalani Coming to New York.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Ex-Queen Lilliuokalani of Hawaii will leave here to-morrow morning for the Summer, going first to New York and later to Cape May, Newport, and other Eastern resorts. In the Autumn she perhaps may return to Honolulu.

Do you Feel Irritable?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage, and is an invigorating tonic, soothing to the nerves.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES

The Law as Approved by the Governor and Adopted by the Commission.

RATINGS AND ELIGIBLE LISTS

Physical Examinations for Certain Places—Many Offices Taken Out of the Competitive Lists and Placed in Class I.

ALBANY, July 10.—The revised civil service rules, as approved by the Governor on July 1, after their adoption by the State Civil Service Commission in the form indicated by Gov. Black and Louis F. Payn, were given out in printed form to-day. A note from Secretary Angle to local Boards of Examiners contains the statement "that the previously existing eligible lists have been revised into merit lists, which can be certified to you for examinations for fitness under the law. No examinations for fitness will be held by this commission until new lists are completed on or about Sept. 15 next." Then it continues: "By direction of the Governor and pursuant to a resolution adopted by the commission, all existing merit lists expire on the 15th day of September, 1897, and examinations for new lists must be made in time for their completion on or before that date."

Especial attention is directed to Rules 8, 10, and 11, which are as follows:

Rule VIII. Appointments to Positions in Class II.

1. Appointments shall be made to or employment shall be given in all positions in Class II. that are not filled by promotion, reinstatement, transfer, or reduction under these rules, by selection from those graded highest, according to their standing, as the result of open competitive examinations, except as herein otherwise provided.

2. Whenever a position in the classified civil service is to be filled by appointment after a competitive examination an examination for fitness by or under the direction of the appointing officer shall be held at any time for the subdivision in which the position is classified under the rules or regulations of the commission. Upon notice by such officer that an examination for fitness is desired, the commission shall immediately transmit to him the names of all persons then on the list of those eligible for merit in such subdivision. Immediately upon the receipt of such a list, the appointing officer shall cause a competitive examination of such persons to be held, and, unless the examination is by the commission, shall give notice to such persons to appear at a specified time and place for the purpose of being examined in relation to their fitness for the position named in such subdivision. The commission, upon request of the appointing officer, will conduct and certify such examination for fitness and prepare the eligible list.

The maximum rating for fitness shall be fifty, and the minimum thirty-five. The rating for merit shall be added to the rating for fitness of each candidate. The result so obtained constitutes the eligible list for the particular subdivision, and appointments must be made therefrom in the order of the combined rating of each candidate. The person, officer, or board conducting the examination shall, upon completing the eligible list, certify it to the commission. If the examination for fitness is conducted by the commission the eligible list prepared as the result of such examination shall be filed in its office, and within five days thereafter a certified copy thereof shall be delivered to the appointing officer who requested such examination. Such an eligible list shall continue for one year from the date of the filing of the merit list by the commission as the eligible list from which appointments shall be made by such appointing officer from that subdivision, unless a new eligible list is prepared as herein provided; but the appointing officer may at any time hold or require other competitive examinations for fitness of the persons then remaining upon such eligible list, in the same manner and with like effect.

Unless the examination for fitness is conducted by the commission, the appointing officer shall certify to the commission that the ratings for fitness were determined by competitive examination as provided by law.

Whenever the sex of the persons whose names are to be certified is fixed by any law, rule, or regulation, or is specified in the request for certification, the names only of those of the sex so fixed or specified shall be certified from the merit list, but in other cases, such certification shall be made of all persons without regard to sex.

No Regard for Partisanship.

3. In the selection, nomination, appointment, or promotion of persons to fill positions in the classified service no regard shall be paid to the partisan political opinions, affiliations, or action of any person so selected, nominated, appointed, or promoted.

4. Upon the written requisition of an appointing or promoting officer, the commission will furnish him with the application and examination papers of all the persons certified to him as eligible for merit. All papers furnished upon requisition as above must be returned to the commission with the notice of selection.

5. Whenever there are urgent reasons for filling a vacancy in any office and there is no merit list from which an eligible list may be made, or in case all persons whose names are on such eligible list shall decline an appointment, the head of the office may nominate a person to the commission for non-competitive examination, and if such nominee shall be certified by the commission as qualified by merit he may be appointed temporarily to fill such vacancy until a selection and appointment can be made from the proper eligible list; and if the head of the office upon the notification that such a merit list is on file with the commission shall omit within thirty days after such notice to make an eligible list and an appointment therefrom, the position shall be considered vacant.

6. In case of vacancy in any position in Class II., where peculiar and exceptional qualifications of a scientific, professional, or educational character are required, and upon satisfactory evidence that for specified reasons competition in such special case is impracticable, and that the position can be best filled by the selection of some particular person of high and recognized attainment in such qualities, the commission may suspend the provisions of the rule requiring competition in such case, but no such suspension shall be general in its application to such place, and all such cases of suspension shall be reported to the Legislature with the reasons for the same.

Exempt from Examination.

7. The following mentioned positions or employes shall not be subject to examination under these rules:

(a) Any position filled by a person appointed because his residence is conveniently located for the performance of the duties of such position, provided, that the performance of such duties does not occupy all the time of the occupant, and that his compensation therefore shall not exceed in any one year the sum of $300; and further provided, that local health officers filling such positions shall be practicing physicians of not less than five years' reputable standing, and whose nomination or selection is approved by the State Board of Health and so certified to the commission.

(b) Any military or naval officer of the United States duly detailed or assigned as a special instructor in any educational institution in this State or as instructor of any part of the military or naval forces of the State.

(c) Any person engaged in private business who shall render any professional, scientific, technical, or other expert services of an occasional and exceptional character to any State officer, and whose compensation in any one year shall not exceed $300, provided, that such limitation of compensation shall not apply to any such person employed by the Governor, Controller, Attorney General, or by the Senate or Assembly, or any committee thereof, or by appointment by the courts.

8. If a person who is not entitled to certification is certified and appointed, his appointment shall be immediately revoked by the appointing officer upon notification by the commission.

9. An examination for merit will be held by the commission once every three months, and a new merit list will be thereupon made, containing the names of all persons appearing upon a former merit list who have notified the commission of their desire to be continued upon such list, as provided by Paragraph 4 of Rule 11; and also the names of such persons as shall have passed such new examination.

Rule X. Examinations for Merit.

1. All examinations by the commission shall be of a suitable and practical character, involving such subjects as will fairly test the general qualifications of the applicant for the position for which he is examined, and may also include oral examinations or special tests for any particular position requiring any scientific, professional, or technical knowledge or manual skill.

2. Under the direction of the commission the chief examiner will prepare a list of subjects of examination for the several positions in Class II., upon which each applicant must be examined.

3. For the purpose of making examinations of applicants from time to time, as may be required, the commission shall designate and select a suitable number of persons to be members of boards of examiners at such places as it deems necessary and shall duly commission such persons as examiners, and the commission may at any time substitute any other person in place of any one so selected. When persons selected as examiners are in the official service of the State, the head of the office in which such persons serve shall be consulted, and in the discharge of their duties as examiners the persons so selected from the official service shall be responsible solely to the commission and shall act under its regulations and directions. The members of any board of examiners shall not all be adherents of one political party when other persons are available and competent to serve upon such board.

4. Examinations shall be held at such places and upon such dates as the commission shall deem most advantageous to the service and convenient for applicants. Previous notice of examinations shall be mailed to all persons who have made application in due form, with copies of all such general or special regulations as the commission shall prescribe.

5. Whenever physical qualifications are of prime importance in the proper discharge of duties in any position, applicants must pass a physical examination and be certified as qualified in such respect either before admission to examination or before record in the proper merit list, or before certification for appointment, as the commission may determine.

6. Any person who has failed in any examination for a position in the classified service shall be admitted within one year from the date thereof to a new examination for the same position.

7. Examination papers shall be rated on a scale of 100, and the subjects therein shall be given such relative weights as the commission may prescribe. After a competitor's papers have been rated, he shall be duly notified of the results thereof.

Rule XI. Merit Lists.

1. Every competitor who attains an average rating of 35 or over on all the obligatory subjects in any examination for merit shall be eligible for examination for fitness for appointment to the position for which he was examined, and the names of eligibles shall be entered in the order of their average ratings on the proper merit list, provided that the names of the competitors who have passed as above, and whose claims for preference under Section 9 of Article V. of the Constitution have been allowed by the commission shall be placed in the order of their respective average ratings at the head of the proper merit list.

2. When two or more persons on a merit list have the same average rating, precedence on such list shall be determined by the order in which their applications were filed, but neither priority in the date of application nor of examination will give any other advantage in position on such list.

3. The commission may include in one merit list the names of persons examined for all the positions in any subdivision of a group, and may so arrange examinations for positions in a group as to combine them in regard to the main qualifications to be tested, and with specific variations in other tests as to the distinct sub-divisions of the group, so that as many merit lists may be prepared from such examinations as the interests of the service demand. A transfer of names from one merit list to another, prepared as above, may be made under the regulations of the commission.

4. Within five days after the filing of a merit list, the commission will notify each candidate whose name appears thereon of the date of such filing and the order of his standing on such list, and with such notice shall be served a copy of this rule. The deposit of such a notice in the Post Office or branch Post Office at Albany, properly addressed, with the postage paid, shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof. Each person whose name appears upon such merit list must notify the commission at least once every three months, computing from the date of filing the list, that he is willing to accept an appointment, if tendered to him, and desires to have his name continued on such list. If such a notice is not received by the commission, the name of the candidate shall thereupon be stricken from the list.

If a candidate whose name has been entered upon an eligible list declines or fails to accept an offer of appointment from any officer authorized to appoint from such list, he shall be deemed to have waived his right to appointment, and his name shall be stricken from the list.

Positions Outside of Albany.

5. For State positions outside of Albany, the duties of which are confined to a district or locality, or are of such a nature as to require intimate knowledge of the district or locality, or in cases where the temporary character or low compensation of the services renders it improbable, in the opinion of the commission, that persons will be willing to come from a distance to accept such service, the commission may by regulation provide for separate merit lists for such districts or localities to be restricted to residents therein; but whenever such restriction is made on account of the temporary character or low compensation of the service, it shall be provided that applicants residing outside a district may upon special application be entered upon the list for that district. In all cases where practicable the districts herein provided for shall be so limited that every portion of the State shall be included.

The amended rules take these positions out of the competitive class and place them in Class 1:

The chief clerk in Secretary of State's office, the cashier, all the confidential examiners, (there were but two under the old rules,) one additional stenographer, the chief clerk in the Tax Department, in the Superintendent of Insurance Department, the private secretary in the Capitol Commissioners' office, the consulting and inspecting architect, new Capitol; special agents and disbursing clerks, and the section superintendents and the stenographer in the Superintendent of Public Works Department; the stewards in State hospitals and asylums, the chief clerk in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Secretary, the stenographer in Forest Preserve Board, the confidential clerk to the Shell Fish Commissioner, one detective in the Department of Agriculture, and the private secretary to the Superintendent of State and Allen Poor.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.

About 300 Places May Be Taken Out of the Classified Service—Deputy Collectors.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President and the members of the Civil Service Commission have had a number of conferences recently on the revision of the civil service rules, so as to exempt certain important places which were included in Mr. Cleveland's last extension order.

A final determination, however, has not been reached, but it is altogether probable that about 300 places will be taken out of the classified service. These will include Deputy Collectors of Customs, who are in charge of sub-stations, and Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, who have charge of the distribution of revenue stamps. There are approximately 150 of these places in each class. It is not proposed, however, to exempt the places from examination. Tentative appointments will be made as needed, and the appointee will then be ordered before the Civil Service Commission for examination, to test his fitness.

In case of failure to pass a perfectly satisfactory examination, his name must be withdrawn and another appointment made. It is argued that the positions which it is proposed to restore to the excepted list are of great importance, and that, as the stations of these officers are often far removed from that of their chief, who alone is responsible for their acts, he should have some voice in their selection.

The bonds furnished the Government by Collectors of Customs and Collectors of Internal Revenue cover all funds passing through the hands of agents and deputies, and it is contended that it is unjust to hold a Collector responsible for the honesty of a man of whom he knows nothing. It is probable that the President will take action in the matter within the next few days.

Art Museums

in Europe contain specimens of the work of The Gorham Company, Silversmiths, purchased as remarkable examples of handicraft; their store should be visited by all Art Lovers sojourning in the city.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

SILVERSMITHS.
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

CIVIL SERVICE PROSECUTION.

Water Commissioners of Woburn (Mass.) Under Indictment.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 9.—William H. Doyle and Simeon E. Kendrick of Woburn's Water Commissioners, who are charged with having violated the civil service rules in voting to elect William W. Wade Water Register, this morning pleaded not guilty in the Middlesex County Superior Court at East Cambridge. They were ordered to recognize in the sum of $500 each. At the suggestion of Judge Bond the case was sent over to the October term.

The case against Messrs. Doyle and Kendrick was brought originally at the suggestion of the Attorney General. They were indicted because they had elected, at their meeting last January, a Register of the Water Board without first calling on the Civil Service Commission for a list of names of persons eligible to the office.

PRESIDENT'S SUMMER OUTING.

To Spend Several Weeks After Aug. 1 at a Hotel Near Plattsburg on Lake Champlain.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President McKinley will spend most of his Summer vacation on the shores of Lake Champlain. He will leave Washington on Aug. 1, and go direct to Lake Champlain.

Plattsburg, N. Y., will be his nearest town. His party will consist of the members of the Presidential family, of Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Secretary Alger and family, Secretary and Mrs. Porter, and probably of several other members of official society. The President will make quite a prolonged stay, lasting several weeks at least. He has no plans perfected beyond this, but has said he would take a Western trip in July, provided Congress adjourned in time.

The President's Summer plans were informally talked over with the members of the Cabinet to-day. If Congress adjourns in season, he will go to Chicago to attend the Logan Day ceremonies on July 23, and it is possible that he may seize the opportunity to go further west, as he is not expected at the Champlain resort before Aug. 1.

The selection of the Lake Champlain region as the place for spending the heated term was owing originally to a suggestion from Secretary Porter, and upon Secretary Gage's hearty indorsement of the place the manager of one of the lake hotels was summoned to Washington, and the conditions of the President's stay were definitely arranged. The hotel is about five miles distant from Plattsburg on the New York side of the lake, and the Adirondacks are easy of access from there.

VIRPI TO BE SENT TO RUSSIA.

State Department Issues a Warrant Surrendering the Thief.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The State Department has just issued a warrant for the surrender of the Russian embezzler, whose doings at the New Jersey Summer resorts and sensational pursuit and escape from the police aroused much interest last Spring.

His name is Gustav Frederick Virpi, and he was a mail carrier on the route between Ulenburg and Ostermeya, in Finland. He made away with 3,500 marks, and came to this country. Arrested in New Jersey, he was allowed to go free by a Commissioner, who erroneously held that our treaty with Russia required formal notice of the fact that the man was wanted on certain charges to be presented through the Consuls.

The police undertook to arrest him again, and he led them a long chase before they secured him. Commissioner Temple, in New York, committed him for return to Russia.

TO MAKE A SECOND NIAGARA.

Scheme for an Electric Plant on a Canal Between the St. Lawrence and Glass Rivers.

HAZELTON, Penn., July 9.—The St. Lawrence Power Company of Massena Springs, N. Y., has awarded to John W. Grellin of this city the contract for a canal excavation in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., between the St. Lawrence and Glass Rivers.

The canal will be three miles in length, and will require about two years to complete. The purpose of the canal is to secure a water fall and establish an electric plant similar to that at Niagara Falls. The projectors have already awarded to the Westinghouse Electric Company of Pittsburg the contract for furnishing the machinery and electrical equipment, which, it is said, will cost $1,000,000. Two streams running parallel in the vicinity selected, a fall of forty-eight feet is obtained with natural declivities in places that will make it, it is claimed, equal to the famous Niagara.

A TROY BRIDGE JUMPER.

William Rainey Dives from the Congress Street Bridge.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.—On a wager of $50 William Rainey of this city dived from the toolhouse in the centre of the Congress Street Bridge, a distance of 100 feet, into the Hudson River.

Mr. Rainey said that he sustained no inconvenience from his experience other than a slight lameness in his back. He says he may decide to jump from the Brooklyn Bridge shortly.

Mr. Rainey weighs 200 pounds.

STOLEN FROM A SLEEPING CAR.

Mrs. Swift Reports the Loss of Over $3,000 on the Way to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Mrs. Swift, a woman from the East, has just arrived here on the train and reported the loss of a small fortune. She was on the regular overland train, and when the sleeping car in which she had a berth came to a stop at the Oakland Mole her purse and all her jewelry were gone.

She informed the police that her purse, containing $2,700 in greenbacks, two earrings, in each of which was a diamond weighing two carats, and a diamond brooch valued at $150, was taken from under her pillow during the night.

OLD WOMAN NEARLY MURDERED

Joseph Morrison Tries to Shoot Mrs. Myers at Turkey Point, N. J.

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 9.—Mrs. Abbie Myers, age seventy years, was murderously assaulted this afternoon by Joseph Morrison. She says he knocked her down at her home at Turkey Point, then drew a revolver, and fired. She struck the weapon with her arm, thus changing the course of the bullet and saving her life.

Morrison was captured and placed in jail. Mrs. Myers made affidavit that Morrison was hired to shoot her by relatives, who want to get possession of her farm.

DECISION FOR SUNDAY BASEBALL

A Cleveland Judge Holds the Law Preventing It Unconstitutional.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9.—Judge Ong of the Common Pleas Court handed down a decision to-day declaring that the law under which members of the Cleveland Baseball Club were arrested for playing on Sunday is unconstitutional.

President Robison at once announced that a game will be played on Sunday with Washington. If the weather is fine there will be an immense crowd. This decision will stand unless the city authorities carry the case to the Circuit Court, and it is reversed. It has not yet been decided whether an appeal will be made.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 9.—Joseph Schell, a boy of this city, was drowned yesterday in an old abandoned clay mine at Spa Spring, near here.

BRACEBRIDGE, Ontario, July 9.—Fred Stayner is under arrest here on a charge of murder committed in Rochester, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH, July 9.—Thieves last night entered the cottage of John Doerr, horse dealer of New York, and escaped with about $700 worth of silverware.

LOWELL, Mass., July 9.—The Unitarian Summer Meetings Association, with a membership extending into all parts of New England and into Canada, will meet at the Isles of Shoals July 10 and remain in session a week.

Everybody Can Get It Now!

THE TIMES'S plan for placing the enlarged and perfected edition of the

Encyclopædia Britannica

(In 30 Royal Octavo Volumes)

has regard for needs of all classes of buyers. Few families would be able to pay all in a lump the price *once* asked for the original edition, while still fewer families will be unable to pay, at convenient intervals, the small payments which gradually sum up the reduced price now asked for the new edition, brought up to 1897 by the addition of 5 supplementary vols. For details address **The Times's Educational Dept.**, 5 and 7 East 16th St., New York.

Immediate Possession — **Book-Case Free Freight Paid.**

CHAS. A. SCHAEFFER, Pres. State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

"The conception of a new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica with 'New American Supplement' was certainly most excellent, and the execution highly creditable. The work will prove a valuable aid to all Americans who read books, and it is certainly a valuable addition to any library."

CHANGE FOR A CHINAMAN

Laundryman Jin Is Missing, and the Housekeeper Cannot Read the Tickets.

RUMORS OF AN ABDUCTION

They Are Apparently Baseless, but the Shirts and Waists of Half the Neighborhood Are Locked Up —Woe on Second Avenue.

The disappearance amid peculiar circumstances of George Jin, a Chinese laundryman, caused intense excitement yesterday in Second Avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets and several neighboring blocks, and caused a widespread rumor that he had been abducted for cutting wash rates.

Jin has adopted American clothing and several American customs, commercial and social. He opened a laundry at 1,386 Second Avenue three months ago, and announced cut rates on shirts, doing them up at 5 cents each, instead of 10. When he had gathered in as much trade as he could handle and demoralized the opposition he suddenly returned to the regular rate.

On Thursday afternon several Chinamen and an American wearing a portentous badge, and describing himself as a Marshal, appeared at Jin's laundry with a wagon, and proceeded to transplant his plant. They loaded all his wash tubs, his stove—which was in active operation, and, therefore, embarrassing to handle—and some other paraphernalia into their vehicle, and hauled them away. Jin wept during the process, and explained to Mrs. H. Cohen, who has an especially inflammatory and violent millinery establishment next door, that "the company" had broken him up. Then he went away, so far as the neighbors could see, entirely of his own volition.

Why Mrs. Cohen Rejoices.

Mrs. Cohen, who did not propose to have her several shirt waists involved in any financial wreckage, had the presence of mind to present her ticket promptly and secure here endangered raiment. Jin dried his tears with one hand and made correct change with the other. Therefore Mrs. Cohen was the one bright spot in a pervading atmosphere of gloom and despondency along the block last night.

Jin was a member of St. Bartholomew's Guild, which has quarters at 4 Mott Street, and the Superintendent, Guy Maine, became impressed yesterday with the idea that Jin had been abducted by a predatory band of buccaneers and highbinders from the fastnesses of Staten Island. Therefore Mr. Maine went in pursuit, while Jin's brother members gathered at the guild headquarters and ate watermelon with much glee. They could not be induced to develop any interest in the case last night. One of them, who speaks English intelligently, responded to inquiries with the statement that he was too busy eating to discuss Jin.

Detective Crowe of the Sixty-seventh Street Station, who investigated the rumor of abduction, reported that Jin's goods had been seized under chattel mortgage by some Chinaman who had furnished him capital and material, and that Jin's brother, who lives somewhere in Chinatown, will probably help him through. Civil Justice J. B. McKean, in whose district Jin did bsuiness, said he had signed no papers for the seizure, but that they might have been issued in any district in the city.

A Denuded Population.

The people of the neighborhood are not interested in Jin except collaterally, and, as a matter involving their collateral, the nature of the calamity may be appreciated when it is stated that practically all the shirts, shirt waists, and things belonging to the elite of three blocks are tied up in the legal entanglements of Jin, and this is Saturday morning. The articles are in the shop all right; that fact makes it all the worse. Last evening there was a dismal congregation on the avenue looking through the closed windows and doors at their apparel all nicely done up, beautifully glossed, and ready to make a holiday glorious if it could only be got at.

Serious social complications resulted. Young women who patronize other laundries were all ready and radiant for the keeping of engagements, while young men who were to have escorted them sat quarantined at home, wrapped in gloomy reflections and their undershirts, and heaping bitter curses upon the head of the unhappy Jin and the entire Chinese race. Young women whose favorite waists were involved lingered in their rooms and wept, while younger sisters, sent out as couriers to best friends with pleas for aid in this dire extremity, returned empty handed. Boiled clothes were at a premium. Only Mrs. Cohen was complacent and happy. She is a pretty woman, and wore one of the prettiest of the waists she had rescued on Thursday, and sat out on the pavement, as if to increase the woe of her sisters.

Why Herr Muller Is Angered.

Herr Muller, who is the housekeeper of the premises occupied by Jin, and who is usually a peaceful citizen, gesticulated and emitted twisted German imprecations until the perspiration rolled from him. He had the key of the laundry. People presented Chinese tickets to him, and demanded their clothes in four languages—Polish, German, Hebrew, and English. He was threatened with actions for damages, writs, assaults, and burglaries. When he wanted to know how in the name of nine hundred thousand teufels he was to read, translate, and deliver wash by Chinese laundry tickets, the tickets were waved in his face, and popular clamor accused him of being involved in a Chinese plot to strip the avenue.

One elderly German, who smoked a massive pipe, inquired whether there was anything in the Constitution of this country whereby a workingman could be kept out of his two shirts over Sunday. A young man named Dominick stated that under the law it would be fourteen days before property detained in such circumstances could be secured, and several women nearly collapsed on the sidewalk. A deputation sent to the police station on information that by deposit of twice the value of the goods forcible rescue would be made returned with a mournful contradiction.

Unless Jin appears or Herr Muller learns to read Chinese laundry tickets by to-night the attendance at the local churches to-morrow will be slim.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHESHIRE, Mass., July 9.—The grist mill and storehouse of H. C. Brown & Son were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss, $10,000.

EASTON, Penn., July 9.—The main storehouse of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, located at Packerton, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, about $60,000.

PORTLAND, Me., July 9.—The house and stable of Herbert A. Harmon, at Woodfords, were burned to the ground this morning. The fire caught from the gasoline stove. Loss, $12,000.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Two Big Pavilions in San Francisco Crowded with Delegates—Barton W. Perry's Address.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Glorious weather prevailed again to-day, and the Christian Endeavorers crowded the various churches where meetings were held. The topic was "The Christian Endeavor Pledge," and the leaders were the Rev. C. H. Phillips, Jamestown, N. Y.; the Rev. C. W. Finch, Cookshire, Quebec; the Rev. J. H. Barton, Caldwell, Idaho; Miss Tyler Wilkinson, Temple, Texas; John R. Gamer, Rushville, Ark.; Judge W. S. Dewey, Cairo, Ill.; the Rev. D. W. Fahns, Independence, Iowa; A. G. Leffingwell, Appleton, Wis., and the Rev. O. C. Sargent of Claremont, N. H.

The daily hour for Bible study was conducted at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church by Prof. Herbert L. Willet of Chicago, the topic being "Micah—A Message of Warning and Hope."

At the First United Presbyterian Church the first daily "chalk talk" on the subject of "Truth at a Glance" was conducted by the Rev. Robert T. Pierce of Philadelphia. He demonst

WANAMAKER'S

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

WITHOUT PRECEDENT

Last week we sold within two days in Philadelphia and one day in New York, six hundred and seventeen Bicycles. Only the closing out of the Coronets gave pause to the selling.

Yesterday we sold in the two stores five hundred and thirty-five Falcon Bicycles. Six complete car-loads reached us Wednesday night.

We believe these distributions of Bicycles have never been matched in any market.

The success rests upon two facts.

First. Only high-grade Bicycles are admitted to our stock. There is an abundance of inferior Bicycles in the market. They go elsewhere, and you can easily find them if so disposed.

Second. Our contention of years on Bicycle prices is winning many triumphs. Continental Bicycles at $50 are the absolute peers of their duplicates with another name-plate at $100. On that fact our Bicycle success began.

Interest to-day centers in the Gold Crank Falcon Bicycles. They are of the highest grade. Sold for long at $100, afterwards at $75.

We are now selling Model 14, 1897, MEN'S FALCON, $26.50, and open to-day's business with full lines.

All of Model 15, 1897, WOMEN'S FALCON, $27.50, were sold yesterday. Additional shipments will arrive by the middle of next week. We take orders for delivery soon as received.

We are ahead of the market with the splendid Continentals for 1898, $50.

Also

1897 CONTINENTALS, $45.
1897 CONTINENTS, $33.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

WOMEN CARRIED THE DAY.

By the Aid of Their Votes There Will Be a New Schoolhouse at Washington ville, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 9.—There was an exciting meeting in the school district of Washingtonville, a few miles from this city, last night. The proposition was to appropriate money to erect a new schoolhouse, the present one being too small and not affording seating places for all the children desiring to attend. The plan had been under consideration for some time. There was much opposition to it, some of the farmers claiming that no public expense should be incurred while times were so hard. So well had the district been canvassed that it was known how each man stood in the matter.

When the meeting was called to order George Stewart, the leader of those opposed to the new school, counted noses and found that his side outnumbered the advocates of the improvement by five. Then he and his friends thought it was all over except the voting. Things went along smoothly until Mrs. George Demler, one of five women present, went forward with her husband and offered her vote. Demler was known as an advocate of the new building, and when Stewart saw Mrs. Demler about to vote he leaped to his feet and shouted to George Morris, who was receiving the ballots:

"Hi, hold on, there! Don't you take that ballot, Morris. Women can't vote. I object to that. Don't take it, I say."

Stewart took a look around the room and saw that the remaining four women were wives of advocates of the building. The meeting engaged in a long discussion and finally took a recess of ten minutes to allow the law to be looked up. When the recess was over Mr. Morris announced that the law allowed women to vote on appropriations and similar questions, but not for Trustees. The five women then cast their votes and it was known that the ballots in the box stood 22 in favor and 22 against building the new schoolhouse.

There was considerable time left and both sides went out for reinforcements. Stewart's side failed to find any, while a man was found fishing for eels in the brook who favored the building. Then a farmer remembered that he had left a young daughter at home who expected to have her beau call on her. The girl was not old enough to vote, but the young man was, so he was sent for. Three others were gathered in and the project was carried by a vote of 27 to 22.

The voters still have to vote upon the issuance of bonds, and the opponents of the improvement say they will win then.

Small Fire in Tenement House.

A small blaze in the tenement house 166 East One Hundred and Tenth Street created considerable excitement early yesterday morning. Mrs. Maggie O'Brien, the janitress, was aroused at 5 o'clock by a violent thumping at her door. Looking out she saw eleven-year-old Jerry Hartman, who lives across the street. He said he thought the house was on fire, and advised her to awake the tenants. She did so, and was assisted by Max Fleisher, a glazier, living on the first floor. Soon the sixteen families living in the house were out on the street. Patrick Callahan and George Decker made an investigation, and discovered the fire in the airshaft at the second floor. They called for buckets of water, and succeded in extinguishing the flames before the Fire Department arrived. The damage was slight.

ATLANTIC CLUB REGATTA

Colonia Leads the Fleet from Black Rock to New London, Followed by Sachem.

THE POSTLEY CUP CONTESTS

Other Winners Are the Syce, Gaviota, Eidolon, and the Akista, the Latter Beating the Vorant—The Eclipse Makes a Strong Fight.

NEW LONDON, July 9.—In spite of the festivities at Black Rock, which kept the Atlantic yachtsmen up to a late hour, they were up bright and early this morning and ready for the sixty-mile run to New London. A brisk wind had blown all night from the west, and there was every prospect of a good race.

In the fleet there are several boats that may be considered natural rivals. John Rhodes of New Bedford has the Sistae, and has won two races. The New York yachtsmen are rather chagrined at being beaten by a visitor, and the race in the Sistae's class was one for blood. The Eidolon and Sistae won to-day by a small margin, and to-morrow's race will be a more exciting one than any yet. Anther fighting class is that in which the Eclipse and Gaviota sailed. Col. Austen won yesterday, but to-day for a time it looked as though Mr. Calavan would win with the Eclipse. The Eclipse was leading well for a long time, and then Col. Austen scented a southerly breeze, and, taking in his spinnaker, reached across the Sound to get it. The move was a very successful one, as the Gaviota finished nineteen minutes ahead of the Eclipse.

The Colonia finished first, and has won the Postley Cup, worth $100, and the cruise prize, worth $75, for schooners. The Syce did remarkably well, but not quite well enough to give a double time allowance to the Akista for the Postley Cup for sloops. The Akista won to-day's race, and beat the Vorant in her class.

The order to get under way was given from the flagship at 6:30 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock the preparatory signal was given from the committee boat. A nice west-southwesterly breeze was blowing then, and as the course was easterly-north, it meant a run. The sloops began to manoeuvre for the start. Balloon jib topsails were sent up and stop and spinnaker were got ready. At 7:10 the starting signal was given, and they came for the line on the port tack. As usual, P. M. Hoyt had the Syce first over the line. She broke out her big balloon jib as she crossed. Next came the Akista with her spinnaker broken out and drawing well. Sistae was next, and then in order came Eclipse, Eidolon, Gaviota, Vorant I., Liris, Rover, Awa, Volante, and Volusia. The Gaviota got a start owing to her balloon jib getting in the water. The Rover was six minutes late, the Awa six minutes thirty seconds, the Volante seven minutes twenty seconds, and the Volusia nine minutes.

The signal for the schooners was given at 7:20, and George Tyson managed to cross the line just ahead of the Colonia. Sachem was just astern, but had the best position at the start. Spinnakers were set on all yachts and the schooners had their big mainsails on. They made a very pretty picture as they swept over the water.

Soon after 9 o'clock the yachts were off New Haven, and had split into two divisions. The Syce kept well to the north, and led that division, followed by Sistae, Eclipse, Gaviota, Liris, Awa, and Eidolon. The Colonia, Sachem, Akista, Vorant, Volante, Nirvana, and Volusia had kept well out in the Sound to get the full benefit of the tide, and were sailing in the order named.

Faulkner's Island was the next point, and, the Colonia leading, the fleet passed the island at 10:35:00; Syce was next, at 10:46:30, followed by Sistae at 10:51:40. The Eclipse was still leading the Gaviota, but the two yachts had kept well to the south of everything. The Eclipse's time was 10:52:30; Gaviota, 10:55:30; Sachem, 10:55:51; Liris, 11:00:00; Eidolon, 11:05:00; Rover, 11:15:30; Awa, 11:16:45; Volusia, 11:20:00; Volante, 11:25:00.

Then came the Nirvana, Akista, and Vorant. At 11:30 the wind hauled more to the south, and the intenders took in their spinnakers. Col. Austen, looking for it to get further south, altered his course and steered well over to the Long Island shore. There he got the breeze he wanted, and was able to cut the other sloops off at Bartlett's Reef Lightship. The Colonia crossed the finishing line at 2:38:00. She had made the sixty-mile run at the rate of about eight miles an hour. The Sachem finished at 3:05:30; Gaviota, 3:08:25; Syce, 3:15:05; Eclipse, 3:27:25; Sistae, 3:37:15; Eidolon, 3:42:05; Liris, 3:54:10; Nirvana, 3:56:25; Rover, 4:00:00; Volusia, 4:31:20; Akista, 4:45:10; Vorant I., 5:12:05.

Following is the table:

CLASS I.—SCHOONERS.

	Racing Length.	Elapsed Time.	Correc'd Time.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	7:18:00	7:18:00
CLASS II.—SCHOONERS, CRUISING TRIM.			
Sachem, F. T. Adams	90.61	7:45:30	7:45:30
Nirvana, G. G. Tyson	76.50	8:36:25	8:07:08
CLASS III.—SLOOPS, RACING TRIM.			
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	8:05:05	8:05:05
CLASS IV.—SLOOPS, CRUISING TRIM.			
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	55.34	8:17:25	8:17:25
Gaviota, D. E. Austen	55.00	7:58:25	7:57:31
CLASS V.—SLOOPS, CRUISING TRIM.			
Liris, C. B. Hendricks		8:44:10	8:44:10
Awa, A. De Witt Cochrane	46.78	Did not finish.	
Sistae, John Rhodes	45.29	8:27:15	8:17:38
Volante, S. M. Sweet	N. M.	Not timed.	
Eidolon, James Weir, Jr.	42.61	8:32:05	8:13:33
Volusia, J. J. Allen	33.50	9:21:20	....
CLASS VI.—SLOOPS, CRUISING TRIM.			
Akista, George Hill	34.75	9:35:10	9:35:10
Vorant II., G. G. Tyson	34.00	10:02:05	9:58:00
Rover, James Manning		Did not finish.	

Colonia wins sail-over prize for schooners in racing trim and the Postley Cup for schooners, in winning two runs of the cruise, with double time allowance to other schooners. Sachem wins prize for schooners in cruising trim for day's run.

Syce wins sail-over prize for sloops in racing trim.

Gaviota wins prize for day's run for sloops of Class 4 in cruising trim.

Eidolon wins prize for day's run of sloops, Class 5, in cruising trim, and one leg on the cruise prize for sloops.

Akista, on double time allowance, wins the day's run for sloops, capturing one leg on the Postley Prize for sloops.

At a meeting held on board the flagship Sachem to-night it was decided that the yachts of the Atlantic cruising fleet will sail a special race to-morrow around Cornfield Lightship, starting at 10 A. M., off Sarah's ledge. They are to sail on Sunday for Shelter Island. On Monday there will be gig races and other events at that place.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL CRUISE.

Forty-four Yachts in the Squadron—The Guests on Board.

NEW LONDON, July 9.—The cruise this year of the Atlantic Yacht Club is the most successful in the history of the club. Forty-four yachts have been in the squadron, and among the guests have been the following:

Schooner Sachem—Commodore F. T. Adams, Mrs. F. T. Adams, Miss Mabel Witherbee, Fleet Captain Thomas L. Watson, and Fleet Surgeon W. R. Townsend.

Schooner Colonia—Clarence A. Postley, Mrs. Postley, Mr. and Mrs. Toucey, Mrs. Morse, Sterling Postley, Wilson Marshall, J. H. Sterling.

Steam Yacht Marietta—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore and James Bryer.

Sloop Gaviota—Col. David E. Austen, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sawyer, and Miss Sawyer.

Sloop Eidolon—James Weir, James Weir, Jr., and Charles F. Larzelere.

Sloop Syce—Fred M. Hoyt and George H. Church.

Launch Victor Roy—F. L. Camp and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tackerbury.

Sloop Rover—Mr. and Mrs. James S. Manning and Miss Langham.

Steam Yacht Sutana—W. S. Langley, Miss Langley, and Master Langley.

Steam Yacht Selonda—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Booth.

Auxiliary Hildegarde—Rear Commodore B. M. Whitlock, Mr. Whitlock, Mr. Gregory, and Spencer Swain.

Steam Yacht Clermont—Alfred Van Santvoord, John R. Van Wormer, and the Rev. J. McLelle Smith.

Launch Nikle—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Foote.

Launch Lorna Doone—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weston.

Yawl Huron—E. S. Hatch and E. W. Little.

Sloop Eclipse—L. J. Callanan.

Sloop Akista—George Hill.

Sloop Sistae—Mr. and Mrs. John Rhodes.

Sloop Vorant II.—Charles T. Pierce.

Sloop Eurybia—Charles Pryer.

Sloop Trochelus—Mayhew Bronson and H. W. Hayden.

Schooner Priscilla—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Goulding and Miss Ellis.

Schooner Nirvana—George G. Tyson.

Sloop Tigress—R. P. Curtis.

Auxiliary Duplex—M. Wilson.

Steam Yacht Sparta—L. B. Curtis.

Sloop Awa—A. Dewitt Cochran.

Schooner Emerald—Mrs. J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr., J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr.

Steam Yacht Wabeno—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gelken.

Launch Waikiki—H. C. Roome.

Sloop Laurel—Richmond Pease.

Yawl Fidello—Robert Todd.

Yawl Saltan—John H. Cromwell.

Sloop Tiger—Arthur J. Harrison.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, July 9.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Ballamena, owned by J. N. Brown; steamer Elsa, owned by Miss Breize; steamer Nina, owned by Mr. Emory; steamer Sybilla, New York Yacht Club; sloop Bonnie Kate, owned by Mr. Sterling; sloop Minerva, owned by Mr. Fletcher; sloop Gavelin, New York Yacht Club; and schooner Naeara, owned by H. K. McHarg.

The departures: Steamer Fadalma, owned by F. O. Osgood, and steamer Josephine, owned by P. Widener.

Yachts in the harbor: Steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Intrepid, owned by Lloyd Phenix; steamer Illawarra, owned by F. L. Thompkins; steamer Formosa, owned by G. L. Fabian; sloop Navahoe, owned by R. P. Carroll; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Pelican, New York Yacht Club; schooner Varuna, owned by S. Rives; yawl Monticito, owned by W. L. Tompkins; launch Spartan, owned by F. Burge; sloop Wasp, owned by R. Lippitt, and sloop Dorothy Second, owned by H. P. Whitney.

At the Oakley Track.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The races at Oakley to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. French Gray, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 5, won; Allie Belle, 103, (Beauchamp,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Lucy M., 103, (Hirsch,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Georgie C., Cuba Free, Dayo, and Fair Deceiver also ran. Mutuals—$8 for $5.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. La Moore, 101 pounds, (Morrison,) 5 to 1, won; Dago, 106, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Motilla, 102, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:29. J. H. B., Elsina, Assassin, Rasper, Hats Off, Winthrop, Barton, and Madreline also ran. Mutuals—$10.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Banished, 110 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 2, won; Swing, 110, (J. Hill,) 6 to 1 and even, second; Einstein, 100, (Piggott,) 8 to 2, third. Time—1:09. Mordecai, Arcturus, Tin Craft, Tole Simmons, and Bashi Bazouk also ran. Mutuals—$9.55.

FOURTH RACE.—Free handicap; mile and twenty yards. Macgy, 107 pounds, (T. Murphy,) 11 to 5, won; Fanmure, 100, (Beauchamp,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Geyser, 104, (Piggott,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:42¼. Letcher and Simon W. also ran. Mutuals—$18.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Arlington, 105 pounds, (Morrison,) 2 to 1 won; Eddie Burke, 107, (H. Williams,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Abe Furst, 109, (W. Reiff,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:27¾. Eltoro, Czarowitis, Osmon, Whaterlou, and Charlie Christy also ran. No mutuals.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—Free Highweight Handicap, for all ages.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ferrier	132	Braw Lad	110
Abuse	127	Rotterdam	110
Decide	122	Trillette	108
Sunny Slope	121	Blueaway	105
Sir Play	117	Vinita	102
Hanwell	117	Detective	102
Beaufort	115	Miss Lynah	102
Loch Ness	115	Salabar	100
Chic	114	Blarney Stone	100
Arbuckle	114		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth on turf.

Semper Ego	113	Petrel	98
Ben Eder	110	Azure	98
Belleport	110	Ccunsellor Howe	96
Golf	107	Jefferson	93
Sun Up	104	Albanian	92
Langdon	101	Estacia	89
Hugh Penny	101	Manassas	89
Dame Quickly	99		

THIRD RACE.—Second half of the Double Event, for two-year-olds, of $5,000, of which $750 to second and $250 to third, with additional in plate or money should the second half be won by Bowling Brook, winner of the first half. Five and one-half furlongs.

Firearm	132	Previous	129
Hamburg	129	Mont d'Or	122
Varus	129	Laudemann	122
Bowling Brook	129	Prince Lee	122
George Keene	129	Commerce	114

FOURTH RACE.—The Realization Stakes, for three-year-olds, with $10,000 added, of which $2,000 and two-thirds of the starting money to second, and $1,000 of the added money and one-third of the starting money to third. One mile and five-eighths.

Buddha	118	Haphazard	112
Winged Foot	116	Elkins	112
The Friar	115	Dr. Sheppard	109
Scottish Chieftain	113	Orester	109
Rensselaer	112	Caldron	107
Challenger	112		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting. Five furlongs.

Dermasogue	122	Midian	115
Sly Fox	120	Salabar	115
Fixed Star	115	Loiterer	115
Swango	115	Tyrian	115
Leabey	115	May Morning	112
Nuto	115	Come Back	112
Boy Orator	115		

SIXTH RACE.—Free handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. Full steeplechase course.

Lion Heart	162	Royal Scarlet	138
Mars Chan	157	Beaumont	137
Latitude	142		

LARNED DEFEATS WHITMAN.

Finals in All the Events at the Middle State Tennis Tournament.

ORANGE, July 9.—The Middle States championship tennis tournament reached the finals to-day in all events. As predicted, Larned easily beat Whitman in the championship singles, and the final for the cup will be between Larned and Stevens. Larned will try to rush the play, while Stevens, who has great staying powers, will play a waiting game in the hope of tiring out Larned. In the handicap singles M. D. Whitman will play C. P. Dodge, and in the consolation singles, C. P. Dodge will play Edward Lyman.

The courts to-day wore a festive look. Tea was served in the open pavilion on the west side of the grounds, and hundreds of gayly dressed women were in attendance. To-day's scores were as follows:

Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—W. A. Larned, Summit, beat M. D. Whitman, Harvard, 6—2, 6—4.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—Holcombe Ward and D. W. Davis beat W. A. Larned and R. D. Stevens, 6—4, 6—2. Semi-Final Round—Holcombe Ward and D. W. Davis beat C. P. Dodge and R. Hooker, 6—3, 6—1; Leo. Ware and George P. Sheldon, Jr., beat S. C. Millett and George H. Miles, 6—3, 6—2.

Consolation Singles.—Semi-Final Round—E. P. Dodge beat P. W. A. McMahon, 6—0, 6—0; Edward Lyman beat Wilbur Kyle, 6—3, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Third Round—C. P. Dodge (owe two-sixths) beat G. L. Wyeth, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—3; R. McKitterick (scratch) beat W. K. Auchincloss, (two-sixths,) 7—3, 10—8. Semi-Final Round—C. P. Dodge (owe two-sixths) beat R. McKitterick, (scratch,) 6—0, 6—4. M. D. Whitman (owe four-sixths) beat D. W. Davis, (owe four-sixths,) 6—4, 6—1.

AMERICAN CRICKETERS ABROAD

Gentlemen of Philadelphia Play a Warwickshire Eleven.

BIRMINGHAM, England, July 9.—The cricket match between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and an eleven representing Warwickshire, which was commenced yesterday, was resumed to-day. The home team, in its first innings yesterday, made 296 runs, and at the close of play yesterday the Philadelphians had scored 79 runs, for two wickets down, Lester being not out for 25 and Thayer not out for 7. At luncheon time to-day the Americans had 255 runs to their credit for nine wickets down, and later they were all out for 269 runs.

In their second innings, the Warwickshire cricketers were all out for 201 runs, giving them a grand total of 497 runs. The Philadelphians, in their second innings, had two wickets down for 13 runs.

Eton and Harrow at Cricket.

LONDON, July 9.—The seventy-second cricket match between elevens representing Eton and Harrow began to-day at Lord's Grounds. Harrow won the toss and went to the bat. The eleven representing Harrow were all out for 236 runs. At the close of play to-day Eton had scored 145 runs for nine wickets down.

Horton Charged with Abandonment.

Forest T. Horton, well known as a Prohibition speaker, was a prisoner in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on the charge of abandoning his wife and children. He was held in $500 bail.

Mrs. Anna Braun Indicted.

Mrs. Anna Braun, the young widow who poisoned her two children and herself with paris green in soda water, in Brooklyn, on May 28 last, was indicted for murder in the first degree yesterday by the Grand Jury.

IN THE BASEBALL FIELD

Giants Win Another Game in Pittsburg by a Score of 9 to 1.

ST. LOUIS DOWNS BROOKLYN

Chicago, Philadelphia, and Baltimore Were the Victors in Other League Contests—Other Games Yesterday.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	45	16	.738
Cincinnati	39	19	.684
Baltimore	39	21	.650
New York	37	23	.617
Cleveland	32	29	.525
Pittsburg	29	32	.475
Brooklyn	29	33	.468
Philadelphia	30	35	.462
Louisville	25	35	.417
Chicago	26	37	.413
Washington	23	36	.390
St. Louis	12	50	.194

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New York, 9; Pittsburg, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 3.
Philadelphia, 19; Cincinnati, 7.
Chicago, 8; Boston, 7.
Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 4.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Washington in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Louisville.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 9.—The game to-day was too one-sided to be interesting. Pittsburg's errors and slow fielding were very costly, while New York's fielding was fine. Hawley did well until the eighth, when the visitors earned four runs: The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Smith, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	2	2	5	2
Lyons, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
H. Davis, rf	0	0	0	1	0
Brodie, cf	0	2	6	0	0
Ely, ss	0	1	4	5	1
Merritt, c	0	0	4	1	0
Donnelly, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Hawley, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	1	10	27	15	5

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 3b	3	2	2	4	1
G. Davis, ss	1	3	2	3	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	2	3	0
Warner, c	1	1	5	0	0
Clark, 1b	4	2	10	0	0
Holmes, lf	2	3	0	1	0
Seymour, p	0	1	1	1	0
Total	9	13	27	13	1

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
New York	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	*	—9

Earned runs—New York, 5. Two-base hits—Padden, Ely, G. Davis. Three-base hit—Seymour. Sacrifice hit—Merritt. Stolen bases—Holmes, Gleason. Double play—Joyce and Clark. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 2; off Seymour, 4. Struck out—By Hawley, 2; by Seymour, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 12; New York, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2. Umpire—Mr. Campbell.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The Browns got back at Brooklyn to-day, defeating them by a score of 8 to 3. The day was extremely hot, and Grady and A. Smith were overcome by the heat, retiring from the game Carsey pitched gilt-edged ball and was faultlessly supported. The score:

St. Louis	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	*	—8
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Base hits—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 12. Batteries—Carsey and Douglass; Dunn, Daub, and Smith and Grim. Errors—St. Louis, 0. Brooklyn, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Philadelphia, 19; Cincinnati, 7.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The Phillies defeated the Reds easily to-day. The latter had in three pitchers, but could not stop the visitors from scoring. Rhines started the game, but gave way to Ehret in the fourth. The latter only lasted three innings, when he was relieved by Dammann. Umpire Hurst put both Boyle and Beckley out of the game for kicking. Attendance, 2,300. Score:

Philadelphia	2	0	3	1	2	2	2	4	3	—19
Cincinnati	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 10; Cincinnati, 5. Base hits—Philadelphia, 26; Cincinnati, 12. Batteries—Rhines, Ehret, Dammann, and Peitz; Orth and Boyle, Clements and McFarland. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 9. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Chicago, 8; Boston, 7.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Bostons were again defeated to-day in a close but poorly played game. Lewis was batted hard, but little could be done with Friend's delivery. Both Captains were fined and sent to the bench in the seventh inning on account of a heated argument with Umpire Lynch. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

Chicago	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	*	—8
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	*	—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Boston, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 13; Boston, 7. Batteries—Friend and Kittridge; Lewis and Lake. Errors—Chicago, 3; Boston, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 4.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Hill pitched a poor game this afternoon and the Orioles were easy winners. Blackburn was very effective and his support was good. Dexter, in sliding to third in the sixth inning, spiked McGraw, and he retired in favor of Quinn. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

Baltimore	3	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	*	—9
Louisville	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 3. Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Blackburn and Clark; Hill and Wilson. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Louisville, 5. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Springfield—Springfield, 3; Syracuse, 2.
At Scranton—Scranton, 7; Toronto, 4.
At Wilkesbarre—Buffalo, 10; Wilkesbarre, 9
At Providence—Providence, 6; Rochester, 3.
At Auburn—Lyons, 3; Palmyra, 5.
At Hartford—Hartford, 11; Athletics, 2.
At NeWark—Paterson, 11; Newark, 3.
At Norfolk—Norfolk, 4; Lancaster, 3.
At New Bedford—Newport, 10; New Bedford, 2.
At Taunton—Fall River, 11; Taunton, 10.
At Brockton—Pawtucket, 8; Brockton, 6.
At Richmond—Richmond, 4; Reading, 2.

BLAZE IN A BIG TENEMENT.

Parrot Died Calling "Papa" and Two Tenants Were Almost Suffocated Before Rescue Came.

One life—that of a parrot—was lost in a fire which broke out early yesterday morning in the Saratoga tenement house, at 213 West Sixtieth Street. This is one of a row on the north side of the street, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues, occupied entirely by colored people. Two persons who were asleep in their rooms were almost suffocated before their neighbors aroused them.

Eleven families had apartments in the house. Eliza Roberson lived on the first floor, and it was in her rooms the fire was discovered, just after 6 o'clock. The janitor's wife smelled smoke, and sent her husband to look for the cause.

The smoke was pouring out into the hallway over the door of Mrs. Roberson's flat. There was no one in the rooms, for Mrs. Roberson had left the house to look for a new place to live. The janitor warned the other tenants, and in a very short space of time the most of them had scrambled to the roof or down the fire escapes. A colored man named Banks left in so much haste that he forgot the parrot that hung in the window of his room, on the second floor. He tried to go back and save him when he heard the poor bird calling "Papa!" in distressed tones, but the fire was so close he couldn't reach the cage.

When the fire engines arrived they went through the building to make sure no one was left in it. On the third floor a tenant named Lee was found snoring, and when awakened dashed for the roof. Mrs. Anna Thornton was found ill on the top floor, lying helpless on the bed, enveloped in smoke. She was almost suffocated. She was lifted up and carried to the roof by other tenants.

Capt. Cosgrove of Engine Company No. 40, which responded first, turned in a second alarm, and when the second-alarm engines came soon had the fire under control. It was confined to the basement and the first and second floors. The damage was about $2,000.

How the fire originated is a mystery. The Fire Marshal's office was notified, and Deputy Henry Hawks was detailed to make an investigation. The police said, however, that they did not think the fire was of incendiary origin.

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WOODBURY REMOVES WRINKLES. 127 W. 42D ST., N. Y.

STUDENTS PLAY GOOD GOLF

St. Paul's School Team Shows Good Form, but Fails to Score.

NEW RECORD BY ARMSTRONG

The Richmond County Club Men Beat Their Young Opponents by Twenty-nine Holes on the Staten Island Links—Other News.

Although meeting with three defeats in as many days, no one can justly say that the St. Paul's School boys of Concord, N. H., are not a thoroughly sporty and clever lot of golfers. Yesterday the team met the Richmond County Country Club golfers, on the links at Dongan Hills, S. I., and were defeated by 29 holes. The school boys did not score a point, but it must not be considered that they played a merely ordinary game. It requires considerable ability to get the better of the Staten Island golfers, and although their best men were not all out, three of their strong six were on the team, J. R. Chadwick, George E. Armstrong, and Otto Hockmeyer.

It was a contest of experienced golf against a young and comparatively green element, for with the exception of G. M. Brinley, who is a tutor in the school, the members of St. Paul's team have played the game hardly more than a year. Brinley and Robert Grannis are the best St. Paul's golfers, and naturally they were pitted against the two leading ones on the opposing team. Chadwick beat Brinley by 6 holes, and Armstrong beat Grannis the same number.

The Armstrong-Grannis match was the brilliant one of the day, for it gave Armstrong the additional honor of making a new amateur record for the eighteen holes, 87 strokes. Armstrong modestly attributed this excellence not alone to his steady golf, but to the absence from the course of a frequenter of the golf links whom the Staten Islander has come to regard as his hoodoo. Many dolorous stories does the good-natured Armstrong tell of matches lost by catching sight of his fated hoodoo. But yesterday all was serene, and Armstrong's record-breaking score is:

George E. Armstrong—

Out	5	6	4	4	4	3	4	7	5	—42
In	6	5	4	5	5	4	5	6	5	—45
Total										—87

The score of Grannis, who made about the best for St. Paul's School, is:

Robert Grannis—

Out	7	6	3	4	5	4	5	9	5	—48
In	6	5	4	6	4	5	4	11	6	—51
Total										—99

P. R. Pyne had the misfortune to lose four balls during his game with Hockmeyer, and yet he was beaten by only four holes, W. W. Lowrey and L. Whitney had a close game, the former winning by two holes. Capt. Grannis of the school team said his men were out for golf experience, if not for glory, and next week they intend to play Essex County of Orange again, and also Tuxedo. The teams and scores by holes are:

RICHMOND COUNTY.	Holes.	ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.	Holes.
John R. Chadwick	6	G. M. Brinley	0
George E. Armstrong	6	Robert Grannis	0
Otto Hockmeyer	4	P. R. Pyne	0
Daniel Bonner	2	T. L'Hommedieu	0
Edward Beckett	4	W. P. Smith	0
W. W. Lowrey	2	L. Whitney	0
Total	29	Total	0

NEWS FOR THE GOLF PLAYERS.

Games at the Various Links Scheduled for To-day.

The Summer dullness is beginning to show itself in golf circles within the vicinity of New York, and to-day will be the quietest Saturday on the golf links since the season actively opened. The extreme heat puts a quietus on big tournaments, and many of the golfers take advantage of Saturday and Sunday to run down to the seashore or up in the mountains where they can find cool breezes.

This decreasing activity strikes the caddies in a tender spot, and the situation was well summed up by a diminutive lad at the Marine and Field Club links the other day, who exclaimed, in an injured t

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Federal Court Hears Application of B. and O. Receivers for Power to Buy New Equipments.

CREDITORS MAKE OPPOSITION

J. P. Morgan & Co. Said to be Behind a Scheme to Substitute Samuel M. Felton for the Present Receivers of Branch Lines.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9.—Matters of great moment to the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company occupied the attention of United States Judges Morris and Goff in the United States Circuit Court here today. The principal subject under discussion was the application of the receivers for permission to issue $680,000 in certificates for the purpose of paying for 40,000 tons of steel rails ordered from the Carnegie Company. This application met with opposition upon the part of J. P. Morgan & Co., the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, and other large security holders, and much testimony has been taken by a Special Commissioner, which was reported to the Court to-day. The question was not decided.

The testimony included statements by S. M. Felton, President of the Queen and Crescent route, who went over the system in the interest of J. P. Morgan & Co., and who stated that, in his opinion, 23,000 tons of rails would put the road in good condition to answer all purposes for a year at least. William L. Manning, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio, took issue with Mr. Felton, and asserted that the latter had made only a superficial examination of the line. General Manager Green also testified, and the afternoon session was devoted to arguments by counsel.

The receivers of the road filed a new petition to-day asking for an order authorizing them to purchase 3,000 box cars and 750 hopper coal gondola cars, 5 ten-wheel passenger locomotives and 35 consolidated freight locomotives, to cost $2,345,050. The receivers say that the acquisition of the new locomotives is rendered necessary, partly by the retirement of worn-out locomotives and partly by the increased traffic.

In order to acquire the new cars and locomotives needed, negotiations have been in progress between the receivers and large manufacturers, and, subject to the court's order, the former have agreed upon the terms of contract with the Pullman Palace Car Company for 3,000 box cars, the Michigan Peninsular Car Company for 500 gondola cars, the South Baltimore Car Works for 250 coal cars, Burnham, Williams & Co. for 5 passenger and 20 freight locomotives, and the Pittsburg Locomotive and Car Works for 15 locomotives.

This rolling stock is to be bought upon lease warrants. The Pullman Company is to be paid $1,557,000 in ten equal installments of $155,700 each. The sum to be paid the Michigan Peninsular Car Company is $250,000 in five payments at twelve, fifteen, eighteen, and twenty-four months each. The South Baltimore Car Works are to be paid $127,000, the balance, $85,500, to be paid on lease warrants. Burnham, Williams & Co. are to receive $280,000, to be paid in five payments of $56,000 each. The Pittsburg Locomotive and Car Works are to receive $11,270 each for fifteen locomotives, to be paid for on the same terms as in the case of Burnham, Williams & Co.

Appended to the petition is a report giving a comparative statement of the equipment at the beginning of the receivership and at present. There has been a continuous shortage of cars to fill orders, and without the use of foreign cars it would have been impossible to carry on the traffic. For the use of these cars $331,000 has been paid. The receivers say that in order to induce the Western roads to permit their cars to run through to the East they have to be promptly returned, and in consequence often go back empty.

It is asserted here to-day that a separate receivership for the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago and the Chicago and Akron branches of the Baltimore and Ohio system will be applied for, and that the application will probably be filed either in Chicago or Garrett, Ind., within the next ninety days. Such a step would seriously inconvenience the present receivers, who will neither confirm nor deny the report. J. P. Morgan & Co. are said to be behind the movement, and Samuel M. Felton is spoken of as the probable receiver.

Another matter before the court to-day was the application of the Union Trust Company to be made a party to the Baltimore and Ohio receivership proceedings upon the ground that it is trustee for $10,000,000 Pittsburg and Connellsville Railway bonds, upon which default has been made in interest payments. Permission was also asked to sue the receivers in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. Both motions were granted without objection, the Union Trust Company being represented by Francis Lynde Stetson, Grover Cleveland's former law partner.

INTERESTS GRAIN CARRIERS.

Decision in the Paine Case Against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and Others.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day in an opinion by Commissioner Knapp announced its decision in the case of Paine Brothers & Co. against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and others.

The commission decides that the carriers established rates on "ex-lake" grain from Buffalo, N. Y., to New York and Philadelphia and points taking New York and Philadelphia rates, which were lower on so-called cargo lots of 10,000 bushels of oats and 8,000 bushels of other grain than on shipments of oats and such other grain in carload lots, but afterward modified their tariffs so as to remove the principal grievance complained of.

It is held that the principle involved under lower rates for cargo or train-load quantities than for carload shipments, whether for export or domestic use, violates the rule of equality. It is also held that the defendants should reconsider their grain tariffs with a view to amendment thereof in accordance with the opinion of the commission, and that the case be held open for such further action as may be deemed appropriate.

Electric Lines Unite.

ALBANY, July 9.—A certificate was filed with the Secretary of State to-day of the consolidation of the Newburg Electric Railway Company, Walden and Orange Lake Railroad Company, and the Newburg and Orange Lake Railroad Company into a single corporation to be known as the Newburg Electric Railway Company. The capital stock of the new company is $150,000, and the Directors are Benjamin Norton, Silas B. Dutcher, William H. Pouch, Alfred J. Pouch, Frederick H. Pouch, Alden S. Swan, William M. Tobias, S. Stewart Whitehouse, and Charles N. Finch.

Railroad Men and Matters.

"Gold Fields Along the Southern Railway" is an interesting publication by this company. It gives information of the gold belt of the Virginias and Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, with illustrations of several mammoth nuggets.

The Maine Railroad Commissioners have issued an order to permit the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company to issue $280,000 4 per cent. twenty-year bonds to pay off the floating debt of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company, which it controls. The company asked permission to issue $300,000 of bonds.

Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago has filed at the Stock Exchange application for listing the following securities of the West Chicago Railroad Company: $3,969,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, $10,000,000 consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, $13,180,000 capital stock. The application may not be acted on for several weeks.

J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. issued yesterday a formal denial of the statement that New York Central interests had acquired control of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. This denial sets at rest for the moment stories about the ousting of President Elisha P. Wilbur of the Lehigh, the installation of Edwin W. Winter, yet President of Northern Pacific, or Dr. W. Seward Webb, and Mr. Morgan's intentions in regard to his option on the Packer holdings.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. head a syndicate which has purchased $20,000,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railway refunding 3½ per cent. bonds. They will be used to take up these maturing issues: Chicago and Milwaukee first sevens, 1898, $1,700,000; Peninsula Railroad first sevens, 1898, $96,000; Iowa Midland first eights, 1900, $1,350,000; Escanaba and Lake Superior first sixes, 1901, $720,000; Chicago and Northwestern Iowa division first four-and-a-halfs, 1902, $1,411,000, and the Chicago and Northwestern 7 per cent. gold bonds, 1902, $12,336,000.

BOLD NORTH SIDE BURGLARS.

Basements of Two One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Residences Looted and Lights Left Burning.

Burglars pried open the front iron doors to the basements of two residences on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and looted the lower rooms of each house early yesterday morning. The robbers got valuable booty, $150 and a quantity of jewelry and other valuables, about $500 worth in all, at Mrs. E. T. Daniels's home, 29 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and at Robert Gulles's house, 24 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, they got $70 and more jewelry. The thieves left the window shades of both houses up, the gas lights burning brightly, and the contents of cupboards and bureau drawers scattered about on the floor.

The burglaries are supposed to have taken place shortly before 5 o'clock in the morning. A little after that hour Delia Flaherty, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Daniels, went to the basement and found all the doors open and papers, books, and bric-à-brac strewn about the dining rooom floor, while the kitchen utensils, tin pans, cups and saucers, &c., were displayed in the most incongruous sort of manner.

The girl shrieked, and Mrs. Daniels came to the basement. She found that a desk in the dining room had been opened and $150 kept there was gone. Every drawer in every stand and desk and buffet had been dragged out and its contents deliberately tumbled on the floor.

The losses to the Daniels family were computed by them to be a little short of $500.

While the Daniels family was examining the house to see what was left, the Gulles family, almost across the way, was doing the same, and making almost exactly the same comments as to the robbery. Their dining room and kitchen were in the same state as were those of the Danielses.

The Gulles family lost $70 and a quantity of antique jewelry that was of chief value as heirlooms. But its loss as gold and silver amounts to about $300.

The front iron door in the basement of the house had been pried open in a similar manner to that of Mrs. Daniels, and the inside door had been found closed, but not locked. It had been locked the night before. None of the upstairs apartments of either house had been entered by the burglars, nor did they take any clothing in either house with them.

THE REV. DR. E. H. STOKES ILL.

Venerable President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 9.—The condition of the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, the venerable President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, is causing his friends much alarm. He is seriously ill at his home here. He is eighty-four years old, and during the last few years has aged rapidly. He has, however, been able to attend to the affairs of the association, and when the camp meeting season opened two weeks ago was able to preside. It is feared that will be the last act he will perform for the association.

INSANE FROM OVERSTUDY.

An East Side Hero Attempts Suicide with Carbolic Acid.

Louis Busker, twenty years old, attempted suicide last night at his home, 159 Delancey Street, by swallowing carbolic acid. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, and the doctors say he may die. His family believe his brain was affected by overstudy.

Busker was born in Austria, and came to this country with his parents when fourteen years old. As his father is a cripple, and he has a younger brother and sister, the main support of the family fell upon him. He worked for some time in a sweat shop, but as he sat at the machine he studied.

After two years he left the shop and devoted himself to translating. He was versed in Hebrew, German, Latin, and half a dozen other languages, and readily found work. Last year he decided to go to the University of Chicago. He was still compelled to support the family here, and, working night and day, his health gave way. In March last he returned to New York.

Since then he has complained of pains in the head. Last evening he suddenly jumped up from his books, ran out into the street, and in a drug store bought 5 cents' worth of carbolic acid. A few minutes later he was found unconscious on the floor, his lips burned with the acid he had drunk.

MRS. ROSENTHAL'S BIRTHDAY.

She Was Born in 1797, and Saw the Russians at Nastaetten.

Mrs. Abraham Rosenthal celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birthday yesterday at her home, 1,437 Lexington Avenue. Her son, her only child, helped her receive those who called to congratulate her. The old lady was suffering greatly from the heat, and passed the day on a lounge near the window.

Although Mrs. Rosenthal shows the signs of her great age, there are many women of eighty who look as old as she. She is below the medium height, and her hair is white, but here and there are still streaks that show it was once brown. Her cheeks are thin, and her face is pale, but her eyes show considerable vitality. She is very deaf, and of late has been growing childish.

Mrs. Rosenthal was born in the Duchy of Nassau, Germany, where she grew up and married. She said she remembered the wars of Napoleon, and saw the Russian troops at Nastaetter when the allies were marching on Paris.

Her husband died soon after their son was born, and she did not marry again, but devoted all her time to her child. When he attained the age of twenty-one they came together to the United States, and for some years Mr. Rosenthal was in business for himself at Rondout. Now he travels for a New York wholesale clothing firm, and, although he has reached the age of seventy-three, is still able to hold his own with the younger men in the same line of business.

Up to a year ago Mrs. Rosenthal insisted on going about the house and looking after the housekeeping, but last August she had a fall, which injured her hip, and since then she has moved with difficulty. She has a good appetite, and her favorite food is eggs, washed down with Rhine wine.

Cuperman's Brooklyn Experience.

A cablegram published yesterday stating that Bernard Cuperman of Brooklyn had been arrested in Vienna, Austria, for having evaded the military service of his native land, has interested some Brooklynites for many reasons. Cuperman formerly kept a shoe store at 129 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, but sold out three months ago and went to Europe. At the time of his departure Manager Frasick of the Remington Arms Company's branch office swore out a warrant for his arrest, charging him with grand larceny, he having bought a wheel for $125 on the installment plan, and sold it after paying only $25. Then he purchased a lot of shoes on credit and sold them for cash. His creditors got judgments against him amounting to $11,000.

Sailor Falls into a Ship's Hold.

Samuel Cameron, twenty-three years old, a sailor on board the ship Elleris, lying off Liberty Island, was at work yesterday afternoon, when he made a misstep and fell down into the hold, fracturing the base of his skull. He was brought to Pier A in a tug and sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced fatal. Cameron was a native of Scotland, and neither the Captain nor the crew know anything about him.

Luigi Fell to Death.

Michael Luigi, forty-eight years of age, of Forty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon in the Kings County Hospital, from injuries received while working on a new building in the rear of the hospital. Luigi attempted to draw himself to the roof of the structure by means of a tackle. He fell when he had almost reached the top and fractured his skull.

Brooklyn Hotel Fire.

The hotel at 13 Union Street, Brooklyn, owned by John Collins, was gutted by fire early yesterday morning with a loss estimated at about $8,000. Five lodgers narrowly escaped being burned to death.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

A Successful Experiment in Objective Christianity Being Conducted at Orange Valley.

PROGRESS OF THREE MONTHS

What the Orange Valley Social Institute Does for the Young People of the Oranges—Outlines of the Class and Club Plans.

When Miss Mary McDowell, the head worker of the University of Chicago Social Settlement, was asked for a brief characterization of her work, she replied that she considered her settlement "an experiment in objective Christianity." That is to say, the social settlement ideal is to live and work on the broad platform of Christian brotherhood, carrying the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount into the homes and lives of those whose social position does not accord to them the advantages enjoyed by their more fortunate fellows.

One of the most recent movements of this character is that which has just been begun in Orange Valley, N. J., under the name of the Orange Valley Social Institute. On the first day of last April Bryant Venable of the Cincinnati Social Settlement and the University of Cincinnati came to Orange Valley, at the call of a committee of citizens of Orange, who were anxious to try the experiment of a social settlement in the manufacturing district of the city. By the end of the second week the settlement was established in a large and commodious building in the heart of the valley. The idea of a community home, where all who might be desirous of meeting on terms of equality might come together for intellectual or social improvement, appealed to the people of the valley, who rallied to the support of the new settlement. The home was formally opened by a housewarming given by the people themselves, and the Orange Valley Social Institute became an established fact. Since the opening night the growth and development of the institute, or settlement, have been steady and healthy.

Numerous classes and clubs have been organized for men, women, and children. the evenings of every week are nearly all taken by the various organizations. On Monday nights the Social Club for Grown People, men and women, meets from 8 until 10 o'clock. The purposes of this society are chiefly social, although its members combine to promote the best interests of the Institute in all matters in which they can thus assist.

Tuesday evening is boys' night. From 7:30 until 9 o'clock the Boys' Club meets in the assembly rooms and divides the time between business and amusement. The antithesis between business and pleasure is not made, for the boys are fast learning to make business pleasant, and perhaps no part of the evening is more enjoyed by the members than that which is occupied by the business of the meeting. The boys have organized themselves into a municipal league for the purpose of keeping the streets and sidewalks about the premises of the members free from obstructions or disorder. Once a week the boys hold a mock trial for the purpose of determining the penalties of violators of their street-cleaning ordinance. There is also a community potato patch cultivated by the members of the club in a vacant lot on the mountain side, about ten minutes' walk from the institute. The boys work this garden in gangs of from four to seven members each, and rivalry as to who will have the best crop in the Fall is an excellent stimulus to good work.

There is a Wednesday Afternoon Club for Little Girls, who meet to learn to sew and for a pleasant social hour. A number of young ladies of Orange have taken entire charge of this club, meeting with the girls, directing their work, and co-operating with them in their amusements.

Every Wednesday evening a class of young women, for the most part working girls, meets for an hour and a half of study in literature and reading. The class is very beneficial, and the greatest interest is manifested by the members.

On Friday nights a club composed of young men and women meets in the parlors for social enjoyment. The first hour is given over to the business of the club, followed by music, recitations, or whatever other programme has been prepared. After this the young people spend an hour at dancing, games, or other social pleasure.

Nor are the little folks neglected in the work. Every morning from 9 until 12 o'clock a kindergarten class is held for the children who are too young to go to school. An experienced teacher has charge, and their morning hours are full of happiness and benefit.

Such is a brief statement of the present work of the Orange Valley Social Institute. It will be remembered that the new organization has been in existence less than three months, but the experiment has been tried, and all indications point to a successful future. With the return of cool weather it is hoped that the work will develop to greater usefulness and broader social and ethical significance.

MR. INGLIS GOES TO YONKERS.

Dr. Cole of the Reformed Church Makes Way for a Debt-Paying Pastor.

The Rev. T. Edward Inglis of the Bergen Point Reformed Church, who has been called to the First Reformed Church, Yonkers, denied yesterday that wealthy relatives or friends had promised to contribute money through him to save the Yonkers church from a forced sale. He said that some people in the church in Yonkers suppose a relative—J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn—stands ready to give him money to help save the church, but he says that Mr. Stranahan does not, from him, know of the condition of the Yonkers church. The Rev. Mr. Inglis has not yet fully decided to accept the call, but will probably do so. He claims to have a definite plan by which he is to raise all the money required within a year, but when asked yesterday of what the plan consisted he evaded it each time.

The matter is as peculiar, perhaps, as any that has ever presented itself in the history of New York churches. The First Reformed Church, Yonkers, which was founded in 1843, put up, two or three years ago, a beautiful modern brownstone building, and furnished it in good taste. There was a debt on its old church which it saddled upon the new, making a total of $40,000 in a mortgage, and a floating debt of about $25,000. The latter includes the cost of an expensive organ and some exquisite furniture. The debt is due to builders and contractors, who must have their money. Several times during the past few months they have threatened to force a sale, and the congregation has long feared the loss of its church.

In its straits the Rev. T. Edward Inglis proposed the election of himself as pastor, under a promise to raise the money and pay at least the pressing debts. Negotiations went on for some weeks, and last Wednesday evening the congregation approved the action of its consistory in extending a call to Mr. Inglis. This call Mr. Inglis received yesterday. At the same meeting the congregation also accepted the resignation of the Rev. Dr. David Cole, presented to the consistory the week before, and voted him a salary for life of $1,000 a year. This action was taken with reluctance by the congregation, for Dr. Cole has been pastor for almost thirty-two years, and is much beloved by everybody in Yonkers. A man past seventy, he is as bright and active as a man of forty, and recognized as one of the able men in the Reformed Church classes. He is an authority on local history. He intends to reside in Yonkers, but after Sept. 5, when his resignation takes effect, he will have no further voice in the control or management of the church, the Rev. Mr. Inglis being purposely left free to carry his plans into effect. The consistory of the church was unanimous in calling Mr. Inglis, and the congregation virtually indorsed its action unanimously.

For the first year the salary of the Rev. Mr. Inglis is to be but $1,500, but after that time, and if the debt be cleared, it is thought that it is to be much larger. He now receives $2,000 and use of a parsonage. The call to the Yonkers church was given wholly on account of the faith felt in his statement that he could clear the debt. How he will do it, neither the consistory nor the congregation knows. Some members of the congregation said he had wealthy relatives who would pay it, but this Mr. Inglis denies. Were it not for the debt no change would be made in the pastorate. But to save the church the pastor resigns, and the Rev. Mr. Inglis is called, and all is done on a plan which the Yonkers people do not fully understand.

The Rev. Mr. Inglis leaves Bergen Point because of the proposed consolidation of his church with the Presbyterian Church there. He is a man of about forty-five, and impresses one as being extraordinarily determined, with plenty of reserve force, but he looks rather more the banker or business man than the clergyman. He has been in the Reformed communion but five years, having been previously a Presbyterian.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for July 11.

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SUBJECT.—Paul and the Philippian Jailer. Acts xvi.: 22-35.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house—Acts xvi.: 31.

The early days of Paul and his companions in Philippi must have been days of peculiar brightness and sunshine. And they were not a few. For "many days" (v. 18) they went to and fro between the house of Lydia and the place of prayer. The work of the Gospel evidently prospered in their hands, and the hearts of many besides Lydia were opened to receive it. Paul always held these days as among the bright days of his life. (Phil. i.: 3-5.)

The bright sky, however, like all other bright skies, was after awhile overcast with ominous clouds. In the City of Philippi there was a poor girl who is described as "possessed with a spirit of divination," or—as in the margin R. V.—"a spirit of a python." Whether she was demented or possessed by an evil spirit—as often appeared in the ministry of our Lord—is not certain. But she was a slave, and her owners made merchandise of her peculiar mental condition. The credulity of the people must have been very great, for it is said that she "brought her masters much gain by soothsaying," (v. 16.)

Not only was there much confidence in the utterances of persons of such disordered intellect, but the persons themselves were looked upon with a special and peculiar veneration. This was common everywhere in the East at that time. It was greatly fostered and encouraged by the mythological system of Greece, especially when that system acted on the impressible and superstitious minds of people descended from the Gauls. Those wild tribes from Northern Europe had overrun all that country and Asia Minor some three centuries before Christ. The same tribes also settled in France, and some of the same characteristics of the people are seen in some parts of that land even to-day.

The Evil Spirit Driven Out.

As Paul and his companions went to and from the place of prayer and of preaching they attracted the attention of this "damsel." She at once discerned their character and their purpose. For several days she followed them, announcing to all about her: "These men are the servants of the most high God, which show unto us the way of salvation." Perhaps this was the involuntary homage of the evil spirit within her, as often in the presence of Christ Himself; perhaps it was the yearning of the poor slave herself for freedom from satanic power. Whatever prompted her to call, it is easy to see what prompted Paul to answer. Like his Master, he was unwilling that the truth of the Gospel should in any way rest on such testimony. Like his Master also, he was "grieved" over her wretched condition. Therefore he turned and said to the spirit: "I command thee in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her." The command was obeyed. "He came out the same hour," (v. 18.)

But now the interest of the people in her was lost. Her pecuniary value to her owners had also greatly depreciated. They saw at once "that the hope of their gains was gone," (v. 19.) Greatly enraged, they made such an uproar that a crowd soon gathered. Paul and Silas were seized and without ceremony hastened "into the market place" and arraigned before the rulers of the city. Timothy and Luke appear to have been absent at the time, and so were not molested.

The city is spoken of as "the chief city of that part of Macedonia, and a colony." (v. 12.) As such it had some important characteristics which demand attention. Conybeare and Howson say:

"A Roman colony was very different from anything which we usually intend by the term. It was no mere mercantile factory, such as those which the Phœnicians established in Spain, or such as modern nations have founded in the Hudson Bay territory or on the coast of India. It did not even go forth as a young Greek republic left its parent state, carrying with it, indeed, the respect of a daughter for a mother, but entering upon a new and independent existence. The Roman colonies were primarily intended as military safeguards of the frontiers and as checks upon insurgent provincials. Like the military roads, they were part of the great system of fortification by which the empire was made safe. The colonies went out with all the pride of Roman citizens to represent and reproduce the city in the midst of an alien population. Every traveler who passed through a colonia saw there the insignia of Rome. He heard the Latin language, and was amenable in the strictest sense to the Roman law. The affairs of the colonists were regulated by their own magistrates. These officers were named Duumviri, and they took a pride in calling themselves by the Roman title of Praetors."

Thus Philippi was a true copy of Rome in all that pertained to its civil government and social life. The "Praetors," as at Rome, were attended by "Lictors," bearing their insignia of office. This consisted of a bundle of rods, inclosing in the centre an axe, the head of which protruded from one end of the bundle; the whole was tied together by cords or straps. The cords represented power to bind, the rods to scourge, and the axe to execute. On account of an uproar in Rome some time before (see Acts xviii., 2,) every miniature Rome was bitter against the Jews.

Apostles Beaten and Imprisoned.

So when Paul and Silas were brought before "the magistrates" it was a very popular cry to say, "These men being Jews do exceedingly trouble our city." (v. 20.) At once all was excitement. The Praetors themselves could not resist the popular will. Without even the pretense of a trial they ordered the Lictors to remove the upper garments of Paul and Silas—to bind them with their cords and to "beat" them with their rods. The order was quickly and willingly obeyed, for what rights had a Jew that a Roman was bound to respect? Then they were delivered to the jailer, who "thrust them into the inner prison and made their feet fast in the stocks," (v. 24,) not so much, probably, in order "to keep them safely" as to add to their degradation and suffering, and to show his own sympathy with the multitude. The place where they were confined, apparently had some direct and easy means of access to the different apartments, but in some respects, perhaps in many, it was probably very much like the Mamertine prison in Rome. If so, the term "inner," as we have already seen, did not so much signify distance back horizontally as distance down perpendicularly.

Confined in this damp, dark, and ill-ventilated dungeon, with backs bruised and bleeding from the scourging, with limbs fast bound in the stocks, "at midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises unto God," ((v. 25.) Why so? They were wounded and faint in body, they had been suddenly snatched away from the little company of friends who waited for their teaching, the popular fury might even have been visited upon Lydia for entertaining them, and there was no telling what the next day might bring forth—how much more human to mourn and sigh?

But not with men who are one with God. Nothing could occur to the overthrow of His cause. They were His servants, and He was ruler over all. Had He not opened a door of access for them in the place of prayer? Had He not led Lydia and many others to His feet? Had He not stretched out His arm and cast out satan from the poor slave? Had not the stoning at Lystra and the persecutions at Iconium and Antioch tended to the furtherance of the Gospel? Had He not Himself brought them to that city? Surely He had some purpose to accomplish even by this sudden interruption of their work. So they prayed. Memory could look back and praise Him for the past; faith could look forward and see richer gifts in the future! So they sang.

Prison Doors Opened.

On earth their prayers and songs were heard by their fellow-prisoners with great amazement. In heaven they were heard by the Lord of Hosts. "Then the earth shook and trembled, the foundations also of the hills moved and were shaken because He was wroth" (Psalms xviii., 7,) and "suddenly there was a great earthquake" (v. 26.) The prison doors immediately opened, the chains fell off from every captive, the stocks loosed their hold, and every man was free to walk forth. But not one moved. The jailer was asleep. By the Roman law he was liable to bear the punishment of every prisoner who might escape from his care. When he awaked, "seeing the prison door open" and "supposing that the prisoners had been fled" he was prompt to resort to the Roman refuge from shame and punishment—suicide. The voice of Paul, however, stayed his hand and reached his heart.

Calling for a light he sprang hastily into the dungeon, and "trembling" from head to foot, he "fell down before Paul and Silas." He had but one question to ask them: "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" No more solemn or important question was ever asked. No more simple answer was ever given: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." The same simple answer included all his house—if they believed, they, too, would be saved.

At once a great change took place in the entire man and in all his conduct because he believed. (v. 34.) Paul and Silas were removed from the dungeon. He washed their wounded backs and refreshed them with food. Moreover, he brought his whole household to hear the great and good news which he had heard, and he and all they were baptized and added to the church in Philippi.

Release of Paul and Silas.

The next morning the Lictors appeared with directions from the Praetors, saying: "Let those men go." It was a message of great relief to the jailer, for he supposed that they were simply persecuted Jews. But it was not so with Paul. He was a Jew, to be sure, but he was a free-born Roman citizen as well; and he was in a Roman city. It was unlawful everywhere to beat a Roman citizen, and yet there they had beaten him and Silas "openly and uncondemned." Now even the Magistrates must apologize and make amends as publicly as they had offended. It was a manly and a noble stand. It called the attention of the whole city to their work and secured protection and respect for their little band of disciples. Paul and Silas went out of the city not only with the dignity of Roman citizenship, but as the honored messengers of God, and He was glorified in them.

Now, the question of this jailer, "What must I do to be saved?" was evidently not prompted by mere fright at the earthquake. Neither was it prompted by fear of punishment because of neglected duty. He was not afraid of death, for he would willingly have taken his own life. But there had evidently come over him a consciousness that he stood before some almighty but unknown God. His question was the question of an awakened sinner.

He had thrust Paul and Silas into the "inner prison," mindful only of his stern duty as a Roman officer. But now they appeared to him as something very different from accused Jews. What was the meaning of their prayers and hymns to an invisible being? What was the meaning of the Pythoness in declaring that "these men are the servants of the most high God"? Whence came the earthquake? How did it happen that the prisoners were all "loosed" and yet all there? Surely he must be standing in the very presence of some omnipotent One who could control both the forces of nature and the minds and wills of men. He stood face to face with the unknown God; and he stood there a convicted, helpless, guilty sinner.

Showing the Way of Salvation.

But the Pythoness had said these men "show us the way of salvation." They were "the servants of the Most High God." Surely they could tell him what he must do. So, trembling with the consciousness of sin, he fell at their feet to ask how to be saved. This is the great question—the one question—which every soul asks when it feels itself guilty in the presence of God.

And Paul answered it in the simplest and most direct way. He did not put this jailer off by telling him that he must change his life and become a better man. Neither did he tell him he must give up his idolatry and be circumcised to inherit God's promises. Neither did he tell him that he must be baptized and join the Christian Church. He simply told him to "believe." He was already convicted of sin, and longed to be rid of it. So Paul does not say "repent and believe," but only "believe." Now we can believe a person who is worthy of confidence. We can believe a fact that is well authenticated. And we can believe a truth established by reason or experience. It is an act of the mind for us to believe the Gospel in the power of the Holy Ghost, this jailer understood that the great truth it declared was, that the Almighty God before whom he trembled did not desire the death of a sinner, (Ezekiel xxxiii., 11;) the great fact was that He "so loved the world" (John iii., 16,) that He gave His Son to be both "the end of the law for righteousness,'" (Romans x., 4,) and "the propitiation for our sins," (1 John ii., 21,) and the person was His own Son "Jesus Christ." Believing all this, this jailer rejoiced with all his house. The person, the fact, the truth, commanded his sincere confidence. Every one who has accepted them as sincerely as he rejoiced as much. Every one who will accept them will have the same joy to the end of time.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the early days of Paul at Philippi?

What is said of the slave girl, and her influence?

How were such persons esteemed and what fostered it?

What notice did she take of Paul, and what did he do for her?

What effect did this have upon her owners, and what did they do?

What were the characteristics of Philippi as a "colony"?

How were the magistrates attended, and what was the significance of their insignia?

What was done with Paul and Silas when brought before the magistrates?

How did they employ themselves in the prison, and why?

What is said of the earthquake and of its effects?

What did the jailer do, and what did he ask?

How did he show the change that had been wrought in him?

How did Paul receive the message of the Magistrates, and what was its effect?

What prompted the jailer to ask, "What must I do to be saved?"

What was Paul's answer, and the acceptance of what truth—and fact—and person—did it involve?

What effect did believing have upon him and all his house?

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Beginning of the Season's Work Next Week—A Series of Lectures on Shakespeare.

The actual work of this season's sessions of the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven, Lake Champlain, will begin to-morrow. The Rev. Father Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, is President of this assembly, and the Rev. Thomas McMillan of the Paulist Fathers is Chairman of the Board of Studies. The programme for the opening week is replete with interesting features, both of a religious and secular character. The morning lectures throughout the week are to be devoted to phases of Shakespearean study. There will be five lectures by the Rev. Hugh T. Henry, Professor of English Literature at St. Charles Seminary, Overbrook, Penn. The play of "Macbeth" will be used as a text for remarks on all of the plays.

Prof. Henry proposes to treat of the dramatic, poetic, and character qualities of Shakespeare's writings, and then consider successively Shakespeare as a dramatist, a novelist, and as an actor. Finally, he will discuss the morality, Christianity, and Catholicity of the Shakespearean plays and the question of "Baconian Authorship."

The Rev. Dr. C. M. O'Leary of Manhattan College, New York, will lecture next Monday evening on the "Development of Greek Literature." The Rev. Mortimer E. Twomey of Malden, Mass., will lecture Tuesday evening on "Literary Ambitions," and Wednesday evening on "The Sun of History." On Thursday evening, the 15th inst., there will be a reception to the delegates of the Catholic Benevolent Legion from the State of New York. John C. McGuire of Brooklyn will deliver an address.

State Convention of New Jersey Endeavorers.

The New Jersey Christian Endeavorers are at work making arrangements for their State Convention, to be held at Paterson Oct. 6, 7, and 8. The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preside over some of the largest meetings. The services are to be held in three buildings, each holding 1,000 persons. Among the more prominent speakers will be the Rev. Merrill E. Gates, LL. D., President of Amherst College, who will have for his subject "Christian Citizenship"; the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, who will give an address upon "Sabbath Observance"; the Rev. Drs. Malthie D. Babcock of Baltimore, and Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia will preach the convention sermons. The Rev. Dr. F. J. Stanley will speak on foreign missions, and the Rev. Dr. W. G. Puddefoot on home missions. One of the features will be an address by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark. Mrs. Ballington Booth is also announced as a speaker at the closing session. President French will give his annual address on Thursday evening.

A new feature of the convention is to be a reception by the State officers on Thursday evening, after the manner of the receptions of the international conventions.

STRANGERS IN CITY PULPITS.

Some Who Will Be Heard in This City This Month and in August.

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, Boulevard and West Eighty-third Street, is spending the Summer with his family at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass. The church services in Leslie Hall will continue every Sunday morning under the charge of different pastors. To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Alexander P. Bourne of Exeter, N. H., and the other preachers who will occupy the pulpit are: July 18, President Sperry, Olivet, Mich.; July 25, the Rev. Sydney H. Cox of the Congregational Church; Aug. 1, the Rev. Sanford S. Martyn, Derby, Conn.; Aug. 8 and 15, the Rev. G. H. Woodhull, Wabaunsee, Kan.; Aug. 22, President W. G. Frost, Berea, Ky.; Aug. 29, the Rev. Sydney H. Cox; Sept. 5, the Rev. W. E. Wright, Cochituate, Mass.; Sept. 12, President Sperry, Olivet, Mich.

This month the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church will be closed for cleaning and repairs, and reopened on the first Sunday in August. The following pastors will occupy the pulpit until the return of the Rev. Dr. Coe from Shelter Island: Aug. 1, 8, and 15, the Rev. E. P. Johnson, D. D., of Albany; Aug. 22, the Rev. P. T. Pockman, D. D., of New Brunswick, N. J.; Aug. 29, the Rev. Paul F. Sutphen, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio; Sept. 5, 12, and 19, the Rev. J. Preston Searle of New Brunswick, N. J.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of Fifty-seventh Street, is spending the Summer with his family at Monmouth Beach. The Rev. Dr. Thompson of Trenton, N. J., will preach in his church to-morrow, and thereafter during this month and August Sunday morning services will be conducted in the lecture room by the Rev. J. T. Lonsdale, pastor of Bethany Memorial, the mission chapel of the church.

The Rev. Dr. Haydn, a classmate of the Rev. Dr. Alexander at Union College, will preach to-morrow at both morning and evening services of the University Place Presbyterian Church. Dr. Alexander, who is at present visiting his parents at their home in this State, is contemplating a trip to Europe.

Dr. Edward Hawes will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle to-morrow at both the morning and evening services.

The Rev. J. W. Robinson will occupy the pulpit of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow morning. Dr. J. W. Campbell, the pastor, is in California attending the Christian Endeavor Convention.

The Rev. Dr. W. F. Oldham, a professor of the Ohio Wesleyan University, will preach at the Metropolitan Temple to-morrow morning and evening.

TO ATTEND CONVENTIONS.

At Least 1,000 Young People Off to Chattanooga and Toronto.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday at least 1,000 young people from New York and Brooklyn will set out to attend church conventions. About 300 of this number will leave on Tuesday for Chattanooga, the train going by the Baltimore and Ohio at 5 P. M. Accompanying the Rev. C. E. Woelfkin of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will be a large party, and there will be delegates from unions in Bedford Avenue, Bushwick Avenue, Calvary, the Temple, Greenwood, Hanson Place, Marcy Avenue, and Washington Avenue Churches, Brooklyn; and Amity, Calvary, Central, Fifth Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Mount Morris, and Mount Olivet Churches of this city. The Baptist Young People's Union Convention at Chattanooga marks an epoch in Baptist history. It is the first time since the civil war that the Baptists North and South have met officially. The New York delegation is to be joined here by delegates from Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and the New Jersey delegates will be taken aboard at Newark.

During the past week every Toronto excursion for the Epworth League Convention has filled, and it is possible that at least one of them will have to run in two sections. These trains leave on Wednesday, two by the Lehigh Valley and one by the West Shore Road.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—El Capitan, Concerts, Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

It is no excuse for the President's cowardly shuffling on the currency question that his message would have been ignored had he sent it in. That might have been an excuse for postponing the matter until the regular session. But to discuss the message formally with the Cabinet, to prepare it, to announce to the country that it would be sent to Congress the next day, and then under pressure from ALLISON and QUAY to abandon it indefinitely, was a course utterly unjustifiable. It has sadly shaken the confidence of the conservative portion of the Republic in Mr. MCKINLEY. It betrays a fatal weakness, and shows that not to him, but to the Congressional leaders of the Republican Party belongs the power to decide the policy of the Administration.

It is still insisted by certain friends of Mr. MCKINLEY that he has not given up his intention of appealing to Congress for authority to appoint a commission. If he is simply to ask Congress for such authority, with nothing in his message to fix the standard of the Administration and give the world a new and impressive pledge of its purposes, he might as well send no message at all. It is plain now that any favorable action on the message will be highly improbable. It is not likely in the Senate to get out of the Finance Committee, a majority of whom are opposed to the President's professed views. There is no reason to suppose that that committee will permit any bill to get back to the Senate which really amounts to anything.

If, then, there is no chance that the President can secure anything substantial from Congress, the only thing worth doing at all is something clear, decisive, and effective. Let him declare that the currency is in a confused and dangerous condition, that this is due to the large mass of legal-tender paper, rendered perpetual by law, and redeemable in gold on demand; that the banking system of the country is inadequate and rigid, that there is no sufficient provision for either meeting or reducing the demands on the Treasury reserve, and let him ask for authority to name, at his discretion, a commission to investigate and report on the best means of establishing the Government currency on a perfectly sound and stable basis and of developing a system of bank issues which shall respond to the needs of commerce, greater or less, as may be, and shall be at all times redeemable in gold.

A message of this sort would be a distinct pledge from the Administration that would give confidence to the country. If it were disregarded by Congress, public opinion could be aroused and organized to bring Congress to a sense of its duty. We have little hope that Mr. MCKINLEY will do anything of the sort. But if he has not the courage to do this, let him subside, and the business men of the country will proceed to do what they can to bring into action a force that both he and Congress will feel and respect.

MR. LOW'S "LITERARY RAWNESS."

Our Republican neighbor The Sun is carrying on Mr. PLATT'S campaign against President Low with a zeal that seems to us to be not merely misdirected but undirected. On Thursday it made a scalding appeal to everybody to love, honor, and obey PLATT. No more of this anti-Platt nonsense, it exclaimed. There has been too much of it. Yesterday it printed a labored column of argument intended to prove that Mr. Low is "a man of mediocre intellectual ability, who has not been sufficiently trained scholastically to acquire the polish which may go far to hide the dullness of the underlying thought."

This is a new form of attack, and so interesting from many points of view that we cannot deprive our readers of the pleasure of contemplating the line of reasoning by which The Sun convinces itself that the President of Columbia University is a dunce. It appears that Mr. Low has contributed to The Columbia University Bulletin for June a paper upon the history and growth of the University. From this article our neighbor reproduces two extracts, which we borrow from its columns:

"But the business of the city had begun to make inroads upon the site by cutting streets through it, and the patrons of the college were moving constantly farther and farther away."

"The removal to the Forty-ninth Street site was marked by an effort to develop advanced instruction in literature, in history, and public law, and by the establishment of the Law School. Prof. NAIRNE, Prof. FRANCIS LIEBER and Prof. DWIGHT were all appointed as incidents of this effort."

"Literary rawness," we are told, is the quality illustrated by these passages. The Sun admits that they are not "very bad." "But it is inelegant, and its looseness of expression indicates a looseness of thought which is lamentable in an instructor of youth and a man who stands before them as an exemplar. Mr. Low's vocabulary is usually suggestive of the mercantile letter rather than of the taste, precision, and nicety in the choice of language which distinguish the writing of a man of education. His use of terms, also, is sometimes incorrect. Situation, for instance, he calls 'location.' He talks about the 'educational tender of the college'; 'a greatly improved educational tender'; meaning, we suppose, the range of its instruction, but using a term suggestive rather of the slang of trade than of an atmosphere of refinement and scholarship. Such a use of 'tender' has no justification in good English usage, but smacks of the shop and of vulgarity."

The Sun thereupon compares President Low with his predecessor, Dr. BARNARD, whom it describes as a scholar of high distinction, "of great breadth of knowledge, and notable scientific accuracy." We remember upon one occasion when we called upon Dr. BARNARD we found him engaged in the scholarly pastime of drawing up a list of the Roman Emperors who had died violent deaths, or, as he expressed it, with the nicety and polish of erudition, who had "died with their boots on." We will concede that President Low's tastes do not incline him to learned researches of that nature and value.

But we are less interested in the results of The Sun's comparison of the new President with the old, we are less interested even in its grotesque analysis of Mr. Low's literary style than in its tactics. What manner of man and of mind does it expect to influence by such sorry stuff? Whom is it addressing? Is the article about Mr. Low's "literary rawness" intended for the same kind of intellects that The Sun hoped to sway by its command to cease "this anti-Platt nonsense"?

It is a dark and deep mystery. The heelers, who would seem to be the only human beings within range of this kind of ammunition, are already converted and obedient. PLATT and QUIGG are all right—no need of laboring with them. The regulars are perfectly in hand. It is the Independents, the Citizens' Union men, who are making all the trouble. They must be converted before there will be peace and PLATT universal.

Accordingly, we must assume that The Sun's demonstration of Mr. Low's want of literary elegance was aimed at Mr. FULTON CUTTING, Mr. SCHURZ, Mr. LAROCQUE, Mr. CHARLES STEWART SMITH, Mr. PINE, Mr. HORNBLOWER, and other open and notorious Citizens' Unionists. Our neighbor hopes to turn these gentlemen against the candidate they have deliberately chosen, "the god of their idolatry," to use its own phrase, by showing them that he can't write.

If Mr. Low had just rained down from the clouds this assault would probably finish him. No new and untried man could stand up against the charge that his style was not lofty, scholarly, and polished. Business interests would have no confidence in him, and the East Side would "trun him down" in scores. But is it not different with a candidate who is perfectly well known by his character and his deeds to every intelligent or half-intelligent voter in the five boroughs?

Is the Platt cause really so desperate that its upholders have lost their heads and are hitting out fast and wild like the "'eathen in their blindness"?

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

The wisdom and foresight of the National Democrats in declaring the old faith and raising the old standard at Indianapolis are demonstrated by every day and every hour of Republican legislation and administration at Washington.

Democrats could unite with Republicans to beat back repudiation and dishonor. They cannot remain in that alliance for the furtherance of Senator ALDRICH'S Sugar Trust plots or the consummation of Hawaiian jobs.

Chairman FRENCH told the truth about the Republican Party in his address in the convention of the National Democrats of Iowa at Des Moines on Wednesday. "In taxing the people," he said, "legislation is made a game of grab, with the people always filling the bag for the favored class to enjoy."

McKinley newspapers and the Republican upholders of the job-ridden tariff should cease their appeals to sound-money Democrats to remain with their party. They insult the men who elected their President and put into their hands the power they prostitute to dirty gluttony. They have become so shamelessly indecent that no respectable Democrat can abide with them. It is easy to quit them. Bryanism is not the alternative. The paternal mansion of Democracy has been kept open. It is furnished and occupied. The door is open in welcome.

There are millions of Democrats in the country who have no faith in the principles or the candidate of the Chicago Convention, and to whom McKinleyism is abominable. The lamp has been kept burning that will guide their footsteps to that wide-open door.

ANOTHER SURRENDER.

According to The Tribune's Washington dispatches, Mr. MCKINLEY is something of a Pecksniff:

"The President is noted * * * for the conscientious convictions of duty that animate him in forming conclusions. In particular, he is desirous of arriving at a right course of action in regard to the civil service. The President is not a dreamer or a doctrinaire. * * * Mr. MCKINLEY, always a friend to the civil service law, is now even more its friend."

The proof of all this lies in the fact that he is going to exempt from competition and put back under the spoils system:

1. The employés of the Government Printing Office.

2. The Deputy Collectors and other minor internal revenue employés outside the department.

3. The sub-officials and employés of the Marshals' and District Attorneys' offices, and

"Possibly a number of special employés in the departments exempted by midnight orders of the Cleveland Administration," and "the probabilities are that the chiefs of divisions and chiefs of bureaus and so forth will be released from the exemptions."

Such a change would be shameful. Mr. MCKINLEY, when seeking the office of President, voluntarily declared: "The pledge of the Republican National Convention that our civil service laws shall be sustained and 'thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable' is in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years, and will be faithfully observed. The Republican Party will take no backward step upon this question. It will seek to improve, but never degrade, the public service."

The Tribune, echoing the falsehoods of Senator GALLINGER, talks about "midnight orders" by which the rules that Mr. MCKINLEY is now to restrict were extended. The extension of the rules was made by an order of May 6, 1896, before the Republican Convention met and gave the pledge which Mr. MCKINLEY indorsed and long before he added to that pledge his own emphatic, unreserved committal. It only adds the taint of hypocrisy and deceit to his action to pretend that the serious wrong he is about to commit is to right a wrong which was never done.

But suppose for a moment that it were true that Mr. CLEVELAND embraced in the merit system a large number of offices already filled by his own appointees. It is not true, but suppose that it were, what need, what excuse is there for Mr. MCKINLEY to exempt these offices from the merit system? Every appointee in them can be turned out at any moment, without notice, without assigning any cause. These appointees are not protected by the rules in any manner. It is not necessary to change the rules in order to get rid of them. That is not Mr. MCKINLEY'S purpose or desire. It is not to get these men out, it is to get his own men in, without subjecting them to a competitive examination, that he proposes to change the rules.

The Tribune correspondent declares:

"Altogether, this statement of the intentions of the President, which is a broader statement than any heretofore made, is extremely important. It may truly be said for it that it is one of the most important authoritative statements yet made public in connection with the policy of the Administration."

This is true. It is of the last importance that the President is about to violate his own pledge and that of his party and turn over to the spoilsmen a large number of places which can now be filled only by searching and practical tests, in open competition, of the fitness of applicants. It is another surrender to the base influence of selfish and ignoble bosses like PLATT and QUAY and GALLINGER. It is another humiliating proof of the nerveless grasp the President has on real principle.

DELAGOA BAY.

That was a characteristic sneer of Lord SALISBURY'S when he was asked in the House of Lords how the arbitration in the Delagoa Bay case was coming on. He said it was not coming on at all, so far as he could find out, and that he could only administer "such consolation as was afforded by the reflection that the matter had been left to the sacred principle of arbitration."

Perhaps Lord SALISBURY did not mean that the case ought to have been settled in the good old-fashioned British way of dealing with "natives," and that is by the Briton taking possession of the scene of the dispute. But then the Portuguese are not natives. It is true that as a colonial power they are something rather worse, to wit, dogs in the manger. They will neither develop their possessions nor allow any one else to do so.

To an enterprising and expanding nation like Great Britain the possession of a place like Delagoa Bay by a power like Portugal is a continual irritant. The railway of which the seizure by Portugal has been "left to the sacred principle of arbitration," whatever the merits of the case may be, is very much reduced in its usefulness by running over Portuguese soil. Of course, the possession of the line and of the harbor to which it gives access would be particularly convenient to Great Britain in view of the facilities these things would furnish for putting pressure on the Boers. But probably nobody really disputes that it is "manifest destiny" that South Africa shall be British, according to Mr. RHODES'S dream. The question is whether in the acquisition there shall be a minimum or a maximum of brutality and rascality. The Boers are plainly doomed. The pastoral and patriarchal condition of life is no longer possible with a tract of land that is wanted for "business purposes."

The Boers are in fact as obsolete as the Portuguese, though in so very different a way. Both are living in the seventeenth century and ignoring that this is the end of the nineteenth. Portugal, like Spain, hangs on to what she has left to remind herself that there was a time when she amounted to something. For this reason, as was officially given out the other day at Lisbon, she refuses to part with Delagoa Bay, even on handsome terms, to a power which would make an immeasurably better use of it than she makes, in the interest of mankind at large.

Just after the plump refusal by the Portuguese Government to part with this relic of Portuguese greatness comes another illustration of the Portuguese national sentiment. That is the opening of the new Geographical Institute at Lisbon on the four hundredth anniversary of the departure of VASCO DE GAMA for the Indies. Mozambique and Delagoa Bay are among the results of that memorable voyage. It is not to be wondered at that Portugal is loth to give them up, though in her possession they are mere relics. At least they are not, like Cuba and the Philippines to Spain, standing reminders of the incapacity and the cruelty of their owners.

SIGNALING FROM KITES.

The results of experiments in making distance signals by means of kites conducted on Monday evening last by Lieut. WISE at Governors Island and WILLIAM A. EDDY of Bayonne ought to be of more than ordinary interest to military and naval officers. The distance between the two points of communication was not more than eight miles, and it is doubtful whether that distance cannot be as successfully covered by extant methods of night signaling. But it seems altogether probable that the kite method will be developed so as to cover much larger distances, and if that is accomplished, it will prove to be a method of very great value. Day signaling is, of course, carried on at very long distances on land by means of the heliograph, while at night the flashlight is found to be of great service. But the heliograph is not serviceable at sea, because of the instability of ships, and the flashlight cannot be operated at sufficiently great heights to cover great distances.

The navy uses at night two systems, one an adaptation of the Ardois system, and the other that bearing the name of VERY. The former consists of a series of red and white electric lights strung on the topmost rigging. Combinations of the lights signify letters or numerals, and can be applied either to messages fully spelled out or to signals contained in the navy numeral list. The Very signals are made by firing red and green illuminated balls from a pistol specially constructed. This system gives good results at considerable distances.

Lieut. WISE and Mr. EDDY contrived to display colored lights at high elevations by sending them aloft along the strings of kites. It remains to be seen whether they can exhibit these lights at sufficient elevations to make them visible at long range. Of course, the lights would have to be sufficiently large and decided in color to be decipherable, because height is not the only element necessary to overcome the obstacles of distance. On calm nights such a system would fail, but there are almost always some atmospheric conditions to interfere with one system or another, and the best way to meet difficulties is to have plenty of differing systems.

It seems likely that the kite-flying method will be available in the case of forces on land separated by hills. A great deal of time and labor might be saved by obviating the necessity of ascending the hill in order to communicate. If kites could exhibit colored signals at sufficient elevations to be seen over hills, the plan would prove to be an excellent one. It is to be hoped that these gentlemen will continue their experiments. It is hardly necessary to expatiate upon the immense importance of signaling as a means of communication in war.

PASSING OF THE DRESS-SUIT CASE.

The passing of the dress-suit case is a subject which must now or never receive some sort of grave attention. It will not be worth while to shed tears for the dress-suit case when it has gone forever. It is not an object to inspire sentiment. Nobody loves the dress-suit case. It is not nearly as useful as an old-fashioned carpet bag which can be stuffed out of all shape. But the brief history of its decline and fall is worth considering for a moment.

Time was, and not so very long ago either, when the dress suit was more than a badge of respectability; it was a symbol of social position if not actually of wealth. The habit of carrying one had not then been formed by any appreciably large number of men accustomed to wearing conventional evening dress on special occasions. It was the exclusive property of gentlemen who habitually wore dress coats every evening. When the conscienceless manufacturers and dealers began to put cheap dress-suit cases on the market, three years ago, we pointed out the danger. We acquit ourselves of any responsibility for the shocking result.

The dress-suit case is now the traveling companion of people who never wear swallow-tailed coats, and never intend to. It is used by women and children. It is stuffed full of calico frocks and copper-toed shoes. It abounds in the crowded districts of the east side. A man who feels himself better than his fellow-men and desires publicly to express his feeling can no longer afford to carry a dress-suit case. When the Polish barber whose personal habits and social relations have been so freely enlarged upon lately by "the lever that moves the world"—to wit, our enlightened but yellow press—went into new lodgings he carried a dress-suit case. The fact that he possessed one excited no astonishment. Neither did the alleged inference of the police that the undershirt he wore June 25 was the same he was wearing July 7. We submit these two facts as indicative of the debasement of the dress-suit case, which is now as common as gout. Once the gout, too, was a sign of distinction. The presence of gout in a family was almost as surely a warrant of its descent from nobility as the bar sinister. But democracy has changed all that. Beer is almost as conducive to gout as the rarest vintage of Burgundy.

As for the dress-suit case, it cannot survive. The childish multitude which has thoughtlessly taken it up will soon abandon it for a more commodious and less rectangular article, while the élite are not likely to return to its use. Such is the way of the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From the intense gravity which characterized the heart-to-heart talk about peppersauce in which the W. C. T. U. delegates indulged when assembled on Staten Island one gains a new idea of that condiment. It has long been known that peppersauce is inclined to use its giant strength like a giant, as tyrannously as circumstances permit, but the news that it is not a beverage which all can drink or let alone as they choose is calculated to startle almost everybody. It is really astonishing, by the way, how much the ordinary citizen can learn about the recondite possibilities of intoxication from the speeches of Prohibitionists. Sometimes one feels like warning potential drunkards never to hear or read them, lest they get information to their woeful undoing.

—Long-sought and eagerly awaited light on the ancient civilization of Mexico and Central America may dawn from the recent discovery in the State of Sonora of stones bearing Chinese inscriptions of great age. Archaeologists have been inclined for many years to believe that the Aztecs were of Asiatic origin, but the hints on which this theory was based were vague and unsatisfactory. Now something substantial has been found, and Oriental scholars will probably be able soon to solve at least a part of the old mystery. The Mexican Government is showing an intelligent interest and activity in the matter, and its Commissioners have made careful copies of at least one of the inscriptions. A dispatch from Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, was published yesterday and says that there is no doubt about the genuineness of the characters on the stone examined, and that they must have been engraved many centuries ago. One might infer from this dispatch that there is only one inscription, but this is probably not true. To the north of Magdalena, where the stone recently examined was found, there are many tombs and monuments, now believed to be of Chinese construction, which have never been studied by experts, and it is probable that thorough exploration of the region will be productive of important results. Among those who have seen the hieroglyphics already made known is a well-educated Chinese merchant of Guayamas. There are ten lines of characters on the part of the stone now in view, and there may be more on that still buried in the ground. This merchant has been able to translate enough of them, he says, to convince himself that they were cut at least 2,000 years ago. There is an old Chinese tradition that some eighteen centuries before the supposed date of this inscription an exploring party from China landed in Mexico, and, dividing into eighteen bands, took possession of the country.

—Just because the Massachusetts Legislature has passed a law making it illegal to traffic in or wear fine feathers, it by no means follows that the fine birds of Boston and other cities in the State will hereafter go without that form of adornment. If there is anything in proverbs there can be no fine birds without fine feathers, and of course there must be fine birds in Boston. And didn't the Queen wear heron plumes in her jubilee bonnet? It is even so.

—If The Railroad Gazette knows anything about the matter, and it thinks it does, all the talk that is going on about the immediate substitution of electricity for steam on the railways of the world, and the consequent relegation of all locomotives to an often-mentioned scrap heap, is so premature as to be little better than wild nonsense. For at least five years, says The Gazette, people who know very little about either steam or electricity have been prophesying the dethronement of the former by the latter as the motive power for the transportation of freight and passengers, and all they have at present to show in the way of fulfillment are 10.4 miles of electric railroad in one place, 12.3 miles in another, and 7 miles in a third. The first of these is the Nantasket Beach Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Line; the second is also a branch of that road, lying between New Britain and Hartford; and the other is on the Mount Holly Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In each of these instances special considerations, relating to travel and competition, have made it judicious to ignore the greater expense of electricity as compared with steam, but there has as yet been no serious thought on the part of railway managers of sending their locomotives any further than the repair shop. The Gazette carefully refrains from saying, however, that steam will always retain its present supremacy as a means of doing safely the real work of swift and heavy traffic. The change may come, and probably will, in time; but it is not in sight yet, and before it arrives the electricians must reduce the expense of generating their power by at least one-half, they must invent a system of transmission that will be practicable in switching yards and terminal stations, and they must devise motors of equal efficiency at varying rates of speed. The first of these problems is the vital one, but the other two are by no means easy of accomplishment. The prospects are, therefore, that not even our great-grandchildren's children will have to seek a museum when they want to see how a steam locomotive looks.

PERSONAL.

—That favorable report on the nomination of Mr. JOHN GOODNOW for the position of Consul General at Shanghai was made by the Senate committee, we are told, after an "exhaustive investigation." Much natural, though possibly impertinent, curiosity would be allayed if the public could know whether the investigation was directed toward determining the reality of Mr. GOODNOW'S services in the political interest of that hardy Norseman, Senator KNUTE NELSON, or toward finding out what truth there is in the grave charges against the nominee's character that have been made by his Minnesota neighbors.

—Remarks by BARNEY BARNATO which, in his days of fabulous prosperity, passed among his admiring associates for witty epigrams, are now recalled, and, curiously enough, they are taken by everybody, including those who once applauded them, as conveying merely the tenets of a cynical, ruthless, and rather squalid philosophy of life. The change of view illustrates one consequence of the fact that all men, and especially all millionaire adventurers, can be safely criticised after they are dead. One of BARNATO'S smart sayings was this: "Never let a man put his hand on you without giving him 'what for,' and always have the first hit." Another was, "You have no right to spoil another man's game, as long as he plays it cleverly; he will expose himself soon enough when he ceases to be clever at it." Yet another, "Never play the game above the people's heads, but as they think they understand it; you have a bit in hand every time then." Particularly significant, in view of the manner and circumstances of this man's taking off is the maxim, said to have been often repeated by him: "Always wind up with a good curtain, and ring it down before the public gets tired or has had time to find you out." None of this is very elevated, to be sure, and yet, as worldly wisdom goes, most of it would pass well enough. The only really edifying reflection to be made upon the policy of which these aphorisms are the blossoms is that it led to madness and suicide. Logically and inevitably? He would be bold who answered yes.

—Of all the innumerable examples of BENJAMIN JOWETT'S wit that have been published before and since his death, none is more characteristic, or more instantly and highly appreciable, than a remark he once made to a friend who had referred to the inscription said by DANTE to be above the gate of hell. "That inscription really reads," declared the Master of Balliol, "'Ici on parle français.'"

—An incident in the career of the late ISHAM G. HARRIS that has been ignored in most of his obituaries is so illustrative of the Senator's character that it deserves recalling and remembrance. When the Confederacy fell there was in his possession as Governor of Tennessee $100,000 in gold belonging to the State school fund. As an ardent Southern sympathizer, Gov. HARRIS was desirous of preventing this money from falling into the hands of "Parson" BROWNLOW and the other officials of the new State Government. He took it with him, therefore, when he avoided capture by flight to Mexico, and after remaining in that country for eighteen months carried the treasure to England. Many another Confederate officer, State, municipal, and military, did much the same thing with public funds, but not quite all of them, if rumors can be trusted, imitated the subsequent course of Gov. HARRIS. After he had been in England a year, affairs had so quieted down in the United States that he could safely return. So back he came, and with him he brought the $100,000, still in gold, and turned every cent of it into the Tennessee Treasury. Of course, this was only simple honesty, but it must be remembered that HARRIS had lost every penny of his own large fortune in the rebellion, and that he might have used the argument which others in his position are said to have found valid, that Confederate money had no lawful owner after the Confederacy ceased to exist.

CURRENT NOTES.

Montreal is gleefully pointing to the record of 98° of temperature this week and asking, "How is that for 'Our Lady of the Snows'?"

* * *

An humble family in Crescent, Ohio, is at present afflicted with nine cases of malignant typhoid fever—the mother and eight children.

* * *

After two months' experience, United States Minister Powell Clayton pronounces the climate of Mexico simply incomparable. The atmosphere, he says, is perfect.

* * *

The Baptist ministers in Atlanta, Ga., are making arrangements to give a barbecue by and by to all the Deacons in the city. A few days ago one of the Deacons thus entertained all of the ministers.

* * *

A clerk in the Boston Post Office has made a somewhat pathetic appeal to the court for authority to change his name from Samuel Garson Slobodkin to Samuel Slobodkin Garson, partly, as he says, because he is weary with having people say, "How do you spell it?" and partly because his intimate young friends have fallen into a habit of calling him "Slob."

* * *

Moses Pierce, an uncle of President Franklin Pierce, died at his home, in Derby Line, Vt., on Monday last, at the reputed age of 104 years. He was the oldest of twelve children. One of his brothers is living at the age of seventy-five years, and two of his sisters, aged seventy-nine and ninety-two years. There is one great-grandchild, since whose birth there had been until Mr. Pierce's death representatives of five generations of his family living.

* * *

Again comes the report of the almost complete destruction of the peach crop in Delaware and Maryland—attributed this season to the injury inflicted by the curculio, which stings the young fruit and causes it to fall to the ground. The Wilmington (Del.) News says that the only section that promises fruit in any quantity is along the railroad line in Kent County, Md., and it dolefully adds that it seems pretty plain that the day for large and profitable crops of peaches in Delaware is gone, the soil and the climate of the State being conducive no longer to the raising of the fruit in large quantities.

A Revised Marriage Ceremony.

From The Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune.

In a recent wedding in Sioux City, where the Unitarian ritual was used, the representative of the church modified a little the stereotyped form of the ceremony and humorously converted a dry formality into an amusing remark. The solemnity of the occasion and the environments of the guests were such as to allow the remark to fall into the ears of listeners who did not appreciate it until after the festivities had ceased and all were in a reflective mood. Then the humor struck them forcibly and everybody enjoyed a good laugh. At a certain stage of the ceremony the ritual reads: "Who giveth this bride away?" but the officiating minister interpreted it "Who conferreth this blessing upon this man?" The sex of the minister will not be difficult to conjecture.

Horses That Count.

From The Eastport (Me.) Sentinel.

Horses can count. It is customary when hauling hard coal here to put six tubfuls in the cart; when the last tub has been dumped, those horses that for years have been in the business, without word from the driver, start off. While discharging the soft coal from the Dreadnaught, the other day, seven tubs were hauled for a load, and at the beginning of the work the horses in nearly every instance started when the sixth tub was emptied, but after being stopped a few times they seemed to realize they were to haul one more, and waited with down-hanging head till the seven tubs were in the carts, when they started up the dock.

THE TIN-PLATE INDUSTRY.

From The London Times.

A report on the American tin-plate industry prepared by Mr. O'Beirne, Second Secretary of the Embassy at Washington, has been published by the Foreign Office. During the three years following the passing of the McKinley tariff in 1890 the production of tin and terne plates in the United States expanded rapidly, and its growth was not checked by the reduction of the duty under the Wilson tariff, passed in 1894. The production was only 13,000,000 pounds in the year ended June 30, 1892, and had risen to 207,000,000 pounds in the year ended June 30, 1896. The manufacture of black plates rose during the same period from 26,000,000 pounds to 334,000,000 pounds, so that during the latter year practically the whole of the American tin and terne plates were made from American black plates. The growth of this industry has necessarily had serious effects on the Welsh tin-plate trade, as the Board of Trade returns have shown year by year, but it has not stopped the importation of Welsh plates by any means, because they are wanted by the canned meat and fruit producers, who successfully insisted, when the McKinley tariff was under discussion, on having clauses introduced allowing them a drawback of 99 per cent. of the duty on the materials for canned goods exported by them. Mr. O'Beirne thinks it very unlikely that this demand for Welsh plates will fall off unless the drawback is abolished, which is most unlikely in view of the influence of the canning trade and of the Standard Oil Company, which is a large consumer of foreign plates, but he points out that the rise in the duty which seems likely to be adopted may have the effect of checking, if not stopping, the importation of Welsh plates to the Pacific coast, where they have hitherto been able to compete successfully with American plates, owing to the length of the railroad run from the tin-plate mills of Indiana. In one respect the American tin-plate makers are considered to possess a real, as opposed to a factitious, advantage over the Welsh makers, and that is in the lower cost of steel at the present moment in the United States. This advantage is partly due to the depression in the American steel trade, which has made steel makers glad to sell to tin-plate works on any terms, but it is also due to economy in production, which the Welsh makers would do well to imitate if they can. Mr. O'Beirne says that this saving of cost is largely due to the American furnaces of the modern type consuming less fuel than ours. It is also due in part to labor-saving appliances, which are employed not only in smelting, but in mining the ore, in which operation the steam shovel system is used to an ever-increasing extent.

A Great Half-Tone Supplement.

From The Fourth Estate.

One of the most noticeable instances of artistic enterprise exhibited in connection with the Queen's jubilee was the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES for July 4. This particular issue of THE TIMES'S magazine supplement was really a triple celebration, for it covered and honored not only the Fourth of July and the Queen's jubilee, but the wonderful progress made in the art of illustrating dailies.

The very numerous half-tone pictures of the jubilee provided by THE TIMES in the issue referred to were made from photographs taken expressly for the paper in London.

A Good Motto.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

THE NEW YORK TIMES carries at the head of its first page this caption: "All the News That's Fit to Print." THE TIMES, to its credit, tries to live up to its motto, and it is a very good motto for decent journalism to adhere to. We believe also that it is one which many other journals are trying to observe. The battle against sensationalism goes bravely on, and will be won in the end.

Two Kinds of Enterprise.

From The Binghamton Republican.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday published a beautiful series of half-tones illustrative of the Queen's jubilee parade. That is metropolitan newspaper enterprise which is commendable; and there are some other kinds—usually exploited upon violent crimes—which are not.

NUGGETS.

A Misapprehension.

She—You can rely on what he says.
He—Why, is he a good liar?—New York Ledger.

The Other Way.

Moss—It drives me frantic to see women standing in a street car.
Fern—I've noticed that it turns your head.—Philadelphia North American.

Why the Busy Ones Don't Do It.

"I wonder why so few people ever succeed in keeping a diary?"
"Well, you see, the only ones who have the time haven't anything to write about."—Chicago Journal.

Woman's Way.

He—When women get to voting, if they ever should, they will be found wearing the party yokes as meekly as the men.
She—They won't if yokes are not in style.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

How It Went.

"Beg pardon, Grimly, did your wife lose that $50 with which she started to the savings bank, or was she robbed?"
"Partly both. She collided with a bargain counter."—Detroit Free Press.

Doubtful About Its Application.

A New York clergyman thinks he has found a Biblical rebuke to Printing. In Proverbs x., 10: "He that winketh with the eyes causes sorrow." What proof is there that this text wasn't aimed at the soda fountain?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Maternal Solicitude.

Never marry a homely man, if you would lead a happy married life, my daughter. A handsome man takes it for granted that all the women admire him, and he takes no particular notice of them, but a homely man thinks that every woman who looks at him is in love with him.—Boston Transcript.

Not Alluring.

"Don't talk to me about riding a wheel," said the practical man, "especially in such weather as this. A man who rides a bicycle now reminds me of the fellow who 'worked' his way on a canal boat by leading the mule along the towpath."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

TWO PARODIES OF "THE VAMPIRE."

Change and Rest.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

A fool there was and he left his nest
(Even as you and I.)
Somebody convinced him 'twould be for the best
To visit the seashore for change and rest;
So he hied himself out of the bounding West
(And now he is wondering why.)

In a Summer hotel he was packed away
(Top floor, up next to the sky.)
In a fifty-cent room at ten dollars a day.
They seemed to regard him legitimate prey
Oh, they went for his cash in a wonderful way
(Bled him until he was dry.)

He went to the seaside for change and rest
(Like many a guileless guy.)
In a week the hotel which claimed him as a guest
Had most of his "change" and the railroads the rest;
Now he's finding it mighty hard walking back West
(If you're wise, try an alibi.)

The Wheel.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A fool there was and he had a wheel,
(Even as you and I,)
And it whirled and whirled till it made him feel
(As he looked, a fool from his head to his heel)
For the thing was not of iron and steel,
But just abaft of his eye.

Oh, the days we waste, and the pay we waste,
And the muscle, and grit, and sand;
But the difference betwixt the wheels we ride
And the ones that are buzzing away inside
Is something we can't understand.

HOHENLOHE NOT TO RESIGN

Endeavor to Minimize the Effect of Germany's Crisis on Public Opinion.

BARON VON THIELMANN'S WORK

His Appointment as Secretary of the Treasury Probably Dictated by His Position for Gold Currency and Commercial Treaties.

BERLIN, July 9.—Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, is credited with declaring to well-known politicians at Munich that he has no idea of resigning the Chancellorship, but enjoys the fullest confidence of the Emperor and intends to conduct affairs with even greater energy than heretofore. He is also reported as declaring that his recent visit to Prince Bismarck was merely to convey the greetings of the Emperor.

This statement, together with an inspired article in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, ridiculing the scare manufactured out of the Cabinet changes, shows that an endeavor is being made to minimize the effect of the crisis on public opinion.

The same reason probably dictated the appointment of Baron von Thielmann as the successor of Count Posadowsky-Wehner as Secretary of the Treasury, for he is a strong opponent of the agrarian policy and a supporter of gold currency, as well as a champion of commercial treaties. One of his first and chief tasks will be to conduct commercial and financial negotiations, imperative in their character, with several countries, notably the United States, when the friction over the sugar question and the McKinley tariff reaches an acute stage.

Evidently a damper is to be put on the aspirations of the Agrarian Party, but with the Emperor William's known tendencies, it is probable that the protectionists will prevail in the end.

SPREE TOWED TO QUEENSTOWN

Cracked Her Crank Shaft and Picked Up by the Maine—Address to the Captain.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—The North German Lloyd steamship Spree, Capt. Meier, which sailed from New York on June 26 for Bremen, via Cherbourg, and which should have arrived there on July 4, reached here to-day in tow of the British steamer Maine, Capt. Tubb, from Philadelphia on June 25 for London. All the Spree's passengers and crew are well.

The delay was caused by the cracking of her crankshaft on July 2, when about 550 miles west of the coast of Ireland. The sea was calm at the time of the accident, and the Spree drifted until 8:30 P. M. on July 5, when the Maine hove in sight, and steamed close to the North German Lloyd vessel. The Captain of the Spree sent one of his boats to the Maine and arrangements were made to tow the disabled steamer to this port.

There was no excitement at any time among the passengers, and the latter enjoyed themselves as best they could under the circumstances. The passengers will be landed here and forwarded by special trains and boats to their Continental destinations.

At a meeting of the passengers of the Spree yesterday evening, Mr. C. S. Knox presiding, an address was presented to Capt. Meier, referring to the eventful voyage, drifting helplessly on the open sea, and adding:

"In addition to our devout thanks to the Almighty for deliverance safe and unharmed from all anxieties, we desire to record our acknowledgment and gratitude for the signal ability and admirable discipline exhibited by the Captain, officers, and crew in the trying emergency and for their unremitting care for our safety and comfort.

"We especially desire to thank the Captain for his complete fulfillment of every duty of his responsible position and extend to him our heartfelt wishes for his future happiness."

J. R. Solly, late of the United States Navy, who was a passenger on board the Spree, said in the course of an interview this evening that there was no appreciable anxiety or alarm among the passengers, but the experience was decidedly unpleasant.

Two sailing vessels were spoken and asked to report the Spree's condition before she met the Maine.

Off the harbor on the previous night the hawser parted and the vessels were separated for an hour. The medium of re-establishing the connection was relieved by a mock breach of promise trial in which eminent members of the American bar acted as counsel.

TONS OF WHEAT FOR AUSTRALIA

California Product Will Be Needed on Account of the Drought.

LONDON, July 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says that, owing to the drought in certain parts of Australia, it will be necessary to import thousands of tons of California wheat.

The colonies affected by the drought are New South Wales and South Australia.

FOR AN IRISH UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Balfour Promises to Help Secure a Catholic Institution.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Commons to-day, in response to appeals by Irish members that the Government should make some provision for a Catholic university in Ireland, Mr. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, in a very sympathetic speech, admitted that the absence of a university was a hardship for Ireland, and said he would do his utmost in the direction of such an institution; but he said he was not in a position to make a definite promise.

ENGLISH OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

Capt. McMahon of the First Royal Dragoons Desperate from Debt.

LONDON, July 9.—Capt. Francis Yorke McMahon of the First Royal Dragoons, the brother and heir presumptive of Sir Horace Westropp McMahon, Bart., has committed suicide by shooting himself at his brother's residence. He was financially embarrassed, and left a letter saying:

"I cannot stay in the army and I cannot live on nothing outside, so I am sure this is the best. God knows where I'm off to."

Sir Horace McMahon testified at the inquest that his brother had only to ask in order to get all the money he needed. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

GUARDING CANADA'S INTERESTS

L. H. Davies, the Minister of Marine, in London on Business.

LONDON, July 10.—The Daily Mail publishes this morning a brief interview with L. H. Davies, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. Davies has come to England to consult the Imperial Government with reference to the treaties with Belgium and Germany, and to obtain an opinion from the Privy Council as to whether the control of the internal fisheries of Canada lies with the Dominion Parliament, or with the Parliaments of the provinces in which the particular fisheries exist.

He also expects to discuss the question of pelagic sealing with John W. Foster, the special Commissioner of the United States on the sealing controversy. The length of his stay here is uncertain.

Striking Miners at Bilbao, Spain.

BILBAO, Spain, July 9.—The Socialists are continuing their agitation among the striking miners here, and the situation is grave. Reinforcements of troops and police have arrived.

Von Puttkamer's New Office.

STRASBURG, July 9.—Herr Von Puttkamer, Secretary of State for the Reichslande, (Alsace-Lorraine,) has been summoned to Berlin with the view to become Finance Secretary.

WILLIAM GILLETTE ILL.

Playwright and Actor's Health Broken by Overwork—Modifies Charles Frohman's Plans.

LONDON, July 9.—Mr. William Gillette, the American playwright and actor, has been dangerously ill for more than a week, and has been confined to his bed most of the time.

He will be compelled to retire from the stage for the present, and to relinquish playwriting indefinitely. As soon as he is able to be moved he will return to the United States. His health is very much broken.

Mr. Gillette was taken ill during the matinée performance on Wednesday of last week, but he kept on working for awhile until forced to confine himself to his room and then to his bed, under the care of physicians and nurses. His doctor says his condition is somewhat improved upon what it was at the beginning of this week, but he is still a very sick man.

The primary cause is malarial fever, but a return of his old lung trouble is feared. His debility is directly traceable to overwork, for, in addition to eight appearances weekly, he has been closely engaged upon a new play.

The fact of his breakdown has been kept from the public, and Mr. M. L. Alsop, his understudy, has taken his part in "Secret Service," though Mr. Gillette's name has been retained in the playbills and the programmes.

The collapse seriously interferes with Mr. Charles Frohman's plans in London, as Mr. Gillette was an important factor in the undertaking. Mr. Frohman's intention had been to produce "Too Much Johnson" after the run of "Secret Service." It now looks as if Mr. Frohman's arrangements would have to undergo radical modifications.

ENGINEERS PREPARE TO STRIKE

All Hands to Go Out in Great Britain if 25 Per Cent. Are Locked Out.

LONDON, July 9.—The Committee of Engineers of the Allied Unions has issued a notice to the members of the unions instructing the latter that wherever 25 per cent. of the unionists are locked out on Tuesday next the remaining 75 per cent. are also to go out on strike.

As announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES on July 6, in consequence of the strike of engineers in London in support of their demands for eight hours of work only per day, the Federated Employers' Association posted notices throughout Great Britain locking out 25 per cent. of the members of the striking societies. It was then understood that the societies would order the remaining 75 per cent. of their members to leave work. Twenty-five thousand men will be affected.

FOR AN AMERICA'S CUP RACE.

Pall Mall Gazette Thinks It Might Be Undertaken in Good Spirit.

LONDON, July 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says:

"When British and American battleships exchange salutes like the Medea and Brooklyn did on July 4, many yachtsmen opine that the time has arrived that the good feeling displayed on the two sides of the Atlantic, as applied to the arts of war, might as well be manifested in respect to the pursuits of peace, particularly in the way of pleasure crafts racing for the laudable object of supremacy in marine sport. The fact, too, that the Philadelphians are meeting English players in our great national game in most fair and pleasant rivalry and that the garment of the United States are being heartily welcomed to our rowing waters should certainly testify that yachting could have been removed from the unenviable distinction of being the pastime with which is associated regrettable straining of international courtesies. It might not be too much to hope that, should Mr. C. D. Rose's new Aurora prove to be a good representative craft, there may be a series of matches in the United States for the America's Cup, the outcome of which will be to bring about a better understanding over a too-long-existing dispute."

IRISHMEN THANK BALFOUR.

He Tells How the Half Million for Improvement Will Be Spent.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Commons to-day, in the course of a discussion on the Irish estimates, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, after a fierce attack by Timothy Healy on the Irish Board of Works, made a statement as to the manner in which the Government proposed to expend the half million pounds voted by Parliament last year for the development of the resources of Ireland.

"The scheme," said the Chief Secretary, "proposes the construction of light railways through the congested districts of North Donegal and to open up by means of steamboats and coaches a new tourist route right across the West of Ireland. A steamer service a hundred miles up the Shannon will begin on the 1st of August; while other lines of steamers and coaches will connect Killarney District with Connemara."

There occurred a curious scene. The Nationalists, who had previously been abusing the Government for its wanton disregard of Ireland, arose, one after the other, and effusively thanked Mr. Gerald Balfour for the broad and generous manner in which he had dealt with the problem, all admitting that he had done the best possible with the funds at his command.

BURDETT-COUTTS GARDEN PARTY

The Baroness Entertains Over 200 Guests at Holly Lodge.

LONDON, July 9.—Baroness Burdett-Coutts gave a garden party to-day at Holly Lodge, Highgate, to over 200 guests, including the United States Ambassador Col. John Hay and Mrs. Hay, Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and Mrs. Miles; Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White; Mr. J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Carter; Lieut. J. C. Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Colwell; the Canadian and American Bishops, the Indian Princes, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, and Lady Laurier; Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner, and Lady Smith; Sir Charles Tupper and Lady Tupper, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Lord and Lady Wantage, Beresford, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Pauncefote; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Chamberlain; George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, and Mrs. Curzon; Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter of Washington, Lady Hesketh, Sir Henry Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stanley, Col. Ralph Vivian and Mrs. Vivian, and Miss Endicott.

The Killed in the Indian Riots.

LONDON, July 9.—Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, replying in the House of Commons to-day as to the number of persons killed during the recent rioting in the vicinity of Calcutta, said that about seven persons were killed and that about twenty were wounded during the riots.

According to native reports no less than 1,500 persons were killed during the disturbances about Calcutta.

Guests of the Lord Mayor.

LONDON, July 9.—The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, Ambassador Hay and Mrs. Hay, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid, were guests to-day at the luncheon given by the Lord Mayor, Sir George Faudel-Phillips, to the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg.

Panic in the Bicycle Trade.

BIRMINGHAM, July 9.—The cut in the cycle prices announced by the Rudge-Whitworth Company, Limited, of London, has caused a general fall of cycle shares on the Stock Exchange, and almost a panic throughout the trade.

American Librarians Abroad.

LONDON, July 9.—The American and Canadian librarians who have arrived in this country for the forthcoming International Library Conference are being feted by the municipal authorities of Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns.

Mme. Nordica Out of Danger.

LONDON, July 9.—Madame Lillian Nordica, the prima donna, who has been seriously ill at the Hotel Savoy, is now considered out of danger.

WRECK OF A PLAGUE SHIP

Refused Help at Rodrigues Island, the Traveller Went on the Reefs.

JAVA RIVER FEVER ON BOARD

Survivors on an Island Without Medical Assistance for Twenty-two Days—Taken Off When the Monsoon Threatened to Ingulf Them.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The correspondent of The Associated Press has had an interview with Mrs. Andrew Christie, widow of Capt. Christie of the wrecked British ship Traveller, which went on the reefs off the Island of Rodrigues, in the Indian Ocean, 330 miles northeast of Mauritius, on Feb. 4 last.

Mrs. Christie tells a terrible story of the sufferings of the survivors.

Almost immediately after the Traveller left Java for the Delaware Breakwater, the Java River fever broke out and spread rapidly. Everybody on board was more or less affected, including the Christie baby, which died and was buried at sea.

Another victim leaped overboard and was drowned. On Dec. 14 the chief officer died, and on Dec. 28 Capt. Christie, leaving only ten men to man the ship.

Second Mate Ritch then decided to steer for Mauritius, and when the Traveller finally approached Rodrigues Island, only he and two seamen were able to work the ship.

A pilot who put off from the island, on learning the state of affairs refused to go on board, and returned to the shore, where he spread the report that everybody on the Traveller had the Yellow Jack.

Hours passed and no assistance came. The second mate, fearing that the Traveller would go ashore, launched a boat and took the sick survivors with him, with a view of landing them.

The Governor and inhabitants of the island rushed down to the shore and threatened to shoot them if they landed. Mr. Ritch appealed to them, imploring them, if they were Christians not to behave inhumanly. He said that his men were too weak to pull back to the ship, and that if they succeeded in getting there they would probably be drowned. He asked for assistance to take the Traveller out of her dangerous position, and begged for medicine.

His appeals were roughly ignored, and he was obliged to put about and go back to the vessel, which they finally reached almost dead from exhaustion and despair. The last man had scarcely quitted the rowboat when it was swept away and lost.

No assistance came, and that night the Traveler was carried upon the reefs and wrecked.

The next morning the Rodriguers sent a pilot and brought off Mrs. Christie, her surviving child, and others, and then, with the assistance of blacks from the island, the survivors were taken to a desolate sand island in the vicinity, where they were kept for twenty-two days, living in huts made of leaves, and with nothing but leaves to lie upon.

So fearful were the Rodriguers of contact that the food for the survivors was transferred from boat to boat before it was finally left upon the beach of the sand island. Blacks were sent to cook it, but no physician came for a fortnight, and even when he did come, according to Mrs. Christie, he did not land, but examined the sick through a glass from his boat.

Meanwhile two had died, and the second mate was the only man strong enough to dig their graves. On the twenty-second day, realizing that the monsoon would soon submerge the sand island, the Rodriguers moved the unfortunates to Rodrigues, where they remained two months and were well treated.

From that point they were carried to Mauritius and then proceeded homeward.

Mrs. Christie says that the behavior of the Rodriguers is all the more inexplicable in view of the fact that they allowed a large part of the cargo of the Traveler to be salved.

ANOTHER NOTE TO THE PORTE.

Ambassadors Demand a Cessation of the Obstruction of the Peace Negotiations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9.—Acting upon instructions received from their respective Governments, the Ambassadors of the powers to-day presented a collective note to the Turkish Government, demanding a cessation of the obstruction of the peace negotiations.

MAY ASK TO BE RECALLED.

Ambassadors Weary of Making Fruitless Protests to the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Ambassadors of the powers having been reinstructed by their respective Governments about the dispatch of another note to the Turkish Government, reiterating their demand for an explicit reply on the Greco-Turk frontier question, it is thought probable they may recommend their Governments to recall them and organize a naval demonstration, pointing out the futility of sending notes which fail to impress the Porte, urging that a demonstration is necessary to compel Turkey to yield, and holding that otherwise progress toward the conclusion of peace is not expected.

The Turkish Dardanelles Squadron has been ordered to make ready to proceed to the Island of Crete and to take on board provisions for three months. The trade also orders all the officers of that squadron to rejoin their ships within three days.

Saadi Bey has been appointed Mutessarif of Urfa, Asiatic Turkey. As he is suspected of Young Turkey affiliations, this is tantamount to sending him into exile. Saadi Bey was the Chief Accountant of the Ministry of Commerce.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S COUNSEL.

Francis Joseph Urges the Sultan to Hearken to the Powers.

VIENNA, July 9.—The Sultan, having wired the Emperor Francis Joseph, asking his friendly assistance in arriving at a settlement of the frontier question, the Emperor replied by telegram, assuring the Sultan of his "sincere friendship," and urging him to "conclude peace with Greece on the basis of the conditions the Ambassadors had formulated, which are the maximum concessions recognized as equitable by the concert."

The telegram concluded as follows: "The concert of the powers is firm and united in its decision. Therefore, I request your Majesty to take my advice into earnest consideration."

POLICY OF THE SULTAN.

Indications That He Is Seeking a Pretext to Justify a Backdown.

LONDON, July 9.—The appeal of the Sultan to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and the unusual fact that the text of the latter's reply has been published, taken together with the Emperor William's advice, indicate that Abdul Hamid is seeking a pretext to enable him to resist successfully the demands of the Turkish war party by representing himself as compelled to comply with the demands of united Europe.

Emperor William for Evacuation.

BERLIN, July 9.—The Frankfort Zeitung to-day publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Emperor William, through the German Ambassador there, Baron Saurma von Jeltsch, has expressed the hope that the Sultan will not resist the desire of the powers for the evacuation of Thessaly by the Turkish troops.

Brooklyn Man Missing.

Charles F. Armstrong of 846 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, disappeared from his home on June 30 and his family have sent in an alarm to the police. The missing man was suffering mentally on account of business troubles, and it is feared that he may have committed suicide. He is described as forty-seven years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, light complexion and sandy mustache, brown plaid coat and vest, blue trousers, and had the initials C. F. A. and an eagle tattooed on his arms.

CUBAN LEADER CAPTURED.

Federico Alfonso and His Family Taken in Pinar del Rio.

HAVANA, July 9.—It is officially announced that the Spanish forces have captured in the mountains of Bejaramo, Province of Pinar del Rio, to-day, the well-known insurgent leader, Federico Alfonso, his wife, and his five sons.

Advices from Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, say that the insurgent forces under Gens. Pancho, Carrillo, Rigo, and others, which have been trying to advance toward the Provinces of Matanzas and Havana, have been engaged by the Spanish troops at Lomitas, near Cienfuegos, and have been compelled to retreat toward Remedios and Trinidad by way of Manajanabo, Palo, Prieto, and El Baga.

Captain General Weyler has given a reward of $100 to the man who gave the notice to the authorities which enabled them to seize the insurgent depot of arms, ammunition, &c., as well as the documents of the Barcelona expedition, found at Seborucal.

RELIEF COST GEN. LEE $6,000.

Returns Made of the $50,000 Appropriated for Americans in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—United States Consul General Lee has been rendering some account to the Government of his expenditures from the fund appropriated by Congress for the relief of destitute American citizens in Cuba.

His figures were presented to the Cabinet to-day, and the showing was remarkable, for it appeared that of the total of $50,000 at the disposal of the Consul General he had expended only $6,000, and yet had given substantial relief to every distressed American whom he could find ready to receive aid, and besides had shipped some of them back to the United States.

PURSUING THE CUBANS.

Col. Albergorti Disperses Them in the Yaguajay District.

HAVANA, July 9.—Col. Albergorti, with the Arapiles Battalion, engaged and dispersed the insurgents in the hills of the Yaguajay District, near Remedios. The insurgents sustained severe losses, among them five lieutenants and a doctor, who were seriously wounded, twelve soldiers killed, and twenty-seven wounded. The skirmishing continued all day, and many crops in the vicinity were destroyed. The Spanish column finally encamped in the insurgents' positions.

During another engagement in the same district the insurgents lost ten killed, and had many wounded.

The Spanish troops continue to pursue the insurgents.

Freight Packages Confiscated.

HAVANA, July 9.—The military and civil Governors have ordered the police to search the freight on trains bound to towns in the interior and the authorities have found in the railroad station at Cristina 900 packages, many of them containing medicines. Eight hundred packages were found on three trains at the station of Villanueva, on the Matanzas Road. They were all confiscated on the ground that the owners of the packages had not complied with the Captain General's decree of Jan. 1.

BOUND FOR PEEKSKILL.

Twenty-second Regiment Is to Relieve the Seventy-first.

PEEKSKILL, July 9.—Col. Green says the Seventy-first men have made a creditable showing in the different drills, and he will return to New York to-morrow night satisfied with the week's tour.

During the drills this forenoon 2,000 rounds of ammunition were fired. The men were reviewed by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff.

The Twenty-second Regiment, in command of Col. Franklin Bartlett, and numbering 650 officers and men, will assemble at the armory this morning at 11:30 o'clock and proceed to Peekskill to relieve the Seventy-first Regiment.

BROKERS HAD A TIFF.

Talk of Sharp Practice on the Floor of the Exchange.

A story current in Wall Street yesterday that two well-known stock brokers came to blows on the floor of the Stock Exchange a few days ago had little foundation in fact. The men referred to were Charles E. Quincey of C. E. Quincey & Co., 80 Broadway, and John H. Griesel of 44 Broad Street. Mr. Quincey declined to say other than that he had a misunderstanding with a fellow broker. Mr. Griesel was reported out of town.

The story of their falling out, obtained from a trustworthy source, was that it came of a dispute over a delivery through the Clearing House. Mr. Quincey found fault with Mr. Griesel and hinted at sharp practice. Mr. Griesel said that such an insinuation ill became Mr. Quincey, because of his relations with William Heath & Co., and the compromising of a debt due Mr. Griesel.

A story that the squabble would be carried by Mr. Quincey before the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange in a charge of defamation of character was not confirmed at the office of the Secretary of the Exchange.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Marcella Sembrich will sing at the first subscription concert to be given at the Astoria Hotel, Nov. 1.

Augustus Creamer, who originated the rôle of Tom, in "The Gay Parisienne," at the Duke of York's Theatre, London, was engaged yesterday by cable for E. E. Rice's production of "The Girl from Paris." Mr. Rice also engaged Saharet, the dancer, for "The French Maid."

Charles B. Cochran, former secretary to Richard Mansfield, announced yesterday that he had secured sufficient financial support to establish an independent theatre and present plays of the highest literary merit by carefully selected companies, at a series of matinées, to be given in this city, Philadelphia, and Boston. Provided that a theatre can be secured, the first production will be "John Gabriel Borkman," by Henrick Ibsen, to be followed with the same author's "Wild Duck" and "Master Builder."

The programme announced for the concert of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, at Madison Square Roof Garden, to-night, is as follows: March, "Exposition," Fahrbach; overture, "Semiramis," Rossini; intermezzo from "Naïl," Delibes; two Slavonic dances, Dvorak; overture, "Il Guarany," Gomez; reveue, Vieuxtemps; anvil chorus from "Trovatore," Verdi; "Lon de Bal," Gillet; prize song from "Die Meistersinger," Wagner, (violin solo, Mr. Henry P. Schmitt); polonaise, "Mignon," Thomas; overture, "Festival," Leutner; waltz, "Wiener Frerken," Strauss; Spanish dance, Moszkowsky; march, "Blondin," Bial.

Stage Employes to Meet.

The National Alliance of Stage Employes will hold its convention in Buffalo on July 16. Among the questions to be discussed is the advisability of admitting the stage hands of Canada, and also the musicians, into the alliance. Among the delegates from this city are Philip Kelly, Charles R. Norman, Louis Larrison, and Patrick Reilly.

Goldey Literary Society Debate.

The Goldey Literary Society met last evening and debated the question, "Resolved, That we favor the candidacy of Seth Low for Mayor of the Greater New York." Charles T. O'Neill and James D. Gagan took the affirmative side and James S. Alderdice and George A. Gilfeather the negative.

Delegates to Entertain Themselves.

At all the annual State Conventions of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New York and of nearly all other States the custom has been to entertain the delegates. There is a growing sentiment in favor of self-entertainment, and the associations of New York State will soon be asked to express an opinion on the proposition. The prevailing sentiment is that with the multiplicity of large assemblies the public has grown weary of entertaining delegates, however pleasant may have been the friendships formed. It is altogether likely that the biennial State Convention of New York State, to be held in February, 1898, will follow the example of the Christian Endeavor and other conventions, and be self-entertaining.

EDUCATING THE ARMENIANS.

Work of the Foreign Board at Anatolia College, and the Girls' School Connected with It.

BOSTON, July 9.—The Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions hold a charter, granted by the State of Massachusetts, incorporating them as Trustees of Anatolia College, Marsovan, Western Turkey. The decennial report of this college, just received, shows that it has 110 American and 39 Greek students. It also shows that more than half of the graduates during the past ten years are engaged among their own people, either in preaching the Gospel and instructing the young, or as physicians. Some Greek students, though trained in Asia, are successful Christian laborers in Greece. Some have pursued special professional studies in Europe and America, and have taken high honors in prominent institutions.

Connected with the college is a library of about 4,000 volumes in five languages, and a reading room furnished with papers and magazines in the five languages. The department of self-help has good shops, in which about thirty-five students find opportunity for partial self-support, at cabinet-work, bookbinding, and other industries.

One of the fully endowed professorships is the Giles S. Chapin Memorial Professorship, or Chair of Mathematics and Astronomy, endowed by Mrs. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, with $10,000. Some of the scholarships provided for are: The Levi Parsons Memorial, by ex-Vice President Morton; two Williams College Scholarships, the Rev. Julius Yale Leonard Memorial Scholarship, established by Mrs. Amelia Leonard, New Haven, Conn.; the Blank Memorial Scholarships, for which $2,000 is invested at present, the income assisting four needy students; the sum of $1,000, given by Dr. H. G. Newton of Sherburne, N. Y., as a memorial to his father, the interest on which is used in helping students who do what they can to help themselves in the Industrial Department, and the East Smithfield, Penn., Scholarships, for which about $1,000 is provided. Dr. and Mrs. Pearsons of Chicago have provided $5,000 for better buildings.

The total sum required at present to supply all the needs of Anatolia College in a plain but efficient way is about $70,000, a sum perhaps hardly sufficient to endow a professorship in a New England college. Anatolia College has, mainly dependent on it for higher education, a territory twice the size of all New England, with a population impressible and newly aroused to the importance of education.

Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, at the time of the last commencement, raised and sent $500 to help Anatolia. Williams College sent another $500 at the same time, and Oberlin College a little later raised for the same object over $600. The total receipts last year were $7,826.63.

In 1863 the Girls' Boarding School of the Western Turkey Mission, which had been located at Hasskeny, Constantinople, was transferred to Marsovan, and re-opened under the Principalship of Miss A. E. Fritcher of Mount Holyoke Seminary. The first class was graduated in 1868. During the thirty-two years of its history the school has five times been forced to seek a larger home. Its enrollment has increased to 128, and its teaching force to eleven, of whom seven devote their entire time to the school. All graduates have, thus far, been Armenians or Greeks, but Turks have been represented among the pupils.

The chief purpose of this institution is to give to the girls of the Marsovan field of the Western Turkey Mission a development of Christian character which shall fit them to become leaders of the women in the communities to which they belong. Four languages are commonly heard in the Sunday morning prayer meeting, and all of those present understand at least two of them. A valuable training in practical Christian work is secured for the pupils in connection with the mission Sunday schools of the city. Nine of these schools have been established, and in these twenty-five girls teach every Sunday. They are frequently called upon to assist in women's meetings.

The missionaries of the Marsovan station have under their care forty-five orphan girls, many of whom will be trained to provide for themselves by such work as the women of this country can do, but it is hoped that the more promising among them may be given a good education in this school and fitted for active Christian service. The need for Christian teachers and leaders among the women is great.

The Woman's Board grants the school $130 a year for the aid of deserving girls, sufficient to pay the expenses of five girls.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David H. Roberts.

David H. Roberts, who was widely known in business circles two years ago as a wholesale glass merchant, at 418 West Broadway, and whose residence is at 72 West Ninety-fourth Street, died Thursday, aged forty-seven years. He was born in this city, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York. Soon after leaving college he went into the glass business, and became connected with the firm of Vanhorne, Griffin & Co., importers of glass. He tried to persuade the firm to deal in American glass, and then himself branched out in that line of trade, and secured the agency in New York of the Chambers & McKee glass factory of Pittsburg. He succeeded very well, and secured the agency of that factory and other glass factories for the time, and at one time was Treasurer of the Glass Association.

He was a hard worker, and in the Summer of 1895 he often complained of violent headaches, but would not listen to his wife's advice to take a long rest. He attended a meeting of glass manufacturers in Chicago, and returned home sick. After assisting several manufacturers who were financially embarrassed, he became very nervous.

Mr. Roberts had planned to attend a manufacturers' meeting in Detroit on Nov. 12, 1895, but on Nov. 8 he told Mrs. Roberts that he had decided to go to Bermuda for his health. In the evening he told his wife he had decided to sail for England the following morning by the Lucania.

At 5 o'clock in the morning he left the house, and Mrs. Roberts, hurrying after, found him in this office, where he had broken in the door. Then he rushed out, saying he was going to the steamer. Mrs. Roberts waited for him at the pier, but as the steamer was about to leave he hurried up the gangplank in a state bordering on frenzy. He soon became violent, and the ship's doctor put him under restraint. Mrs. Roberts went along on the voyage, although she had made no preparations for the trip.

On reaching Liverpool, Mrs. Roberts placed her husband in a private asylum, and at once returned to New York, where she found the Sheriff in possession of his store and house. So she undertook to straighten out his affairs, and sent two physicians to bring her husband over. On his arrival here he was confined in Bloomingdale Asylum.

Mr. Roberts was a member of the Manhattan Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Wool Club, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg, and the Iroquois Club of Bridgeport. Surviving him are his widow, a son, and a daughter. The funeral services will be held at the house at 8 o'clock this evening, and the remains will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Josiah Tuthill Smith.

A telegram from Elmsford, N. Y., received in Brooklyn yesterday, announced the death at his country home near that place of Josiah Tuthill Smith. All of the members of his family were at the bedside. Mr. Smith had been in ill health since last May, when he left his Brooklyn home for Elmsford.

Josiah T. Smith was born in Bluepoint, L. I., on April 10, 1824. He was of a good line of American blood, his grandfather, Col. Josiah Smith, having been prominent in the War of the Revolution. When a boy he went to Brooklyn, and for the past half century had been a prominent figure in the affairs of that city. In his early days Mr. Smith learned the trade of decorator and painter with his brother, Douglas Smith. He worked with him as a journeyman until 1848, when he went in business for himself.

After accumulating a fortune estimated at $500,000, he retired. Mr. Smith was a great lover of horses, and always kept up a stable.

In 1847 he married Miss Cynthia E. Beneway of Brooklyn, who survives him, with five children. Mr. Smith was at one time a member of the Oxford Club and the Union Club. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was connected with Dr. Farrar's First Dutch Reformed Church.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES G. HILDRETH, fifty-nine years of age, Secretary of the Holly Manufacturing Company, died at his home, in Lockport, N. Y., yesterday. He had been ill for some time past, but his death was unexpected.

EDWARD COLEMAN, an actor who is best remembered for his portrayal of the character of Quilp in "The Old Curiosity Shop," died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital from hasty consumption. He was fifty-five years old, and had been ill two weeks.

ANTON SPRINGER, Sr., died yesterday in Rome, N. Y., aged fifty-nine years. His son is Lieut. Anton Springer, stationed at Plattsburg. Mr. Springer had a collection of coins for which he had refused $20,000. In it was a gold coin Queen Isabella once gave to Columbus.

ADOLPH RAUE, who had a desk in the basement of 43 Exchange Place, and had been a commission broker and agent for German houses in the West Indies, died Thursday at 675 Eighth Avenue in his seventy-second year. He was a Westphalian by birth, and came to the United States forty years ago.

Mrs. JULIA MAFFITT, a pioneer of St. Louis, and the richest woman in that city, is dead at her home, aged eighty-one. Mrs. Maffitt's grandfather, Pierre Chouteau, Sr., was one of the original members of the American Fur Company, and from 1789 to 1804 passed his time in the Western woods trading with the Indians. His company prospered so rapidly from his perilous work that he retired wealthy in 1804, and accepted an appointment from President Jefferson as the agent for all Indians west of the Mississippi River.

MORRIS WASHBURN died at his home, 96 Linden Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday after a brief illness from peritonitis. He was wealthy but eccentric, and since his mother's death, six months ago, had lived alone in a house which he built at a cost of $6,000. He did his own cooking, washing, and ironing. He was fifty years old, and was born in the Greenville district, where in early life he kept a store. He invested his profits in real estate and soon became wealthy. Ten years ago he retired from business, his time being occupied with the management of his property. His estate is valued at $200,000. He is said to have two sisters who are his sole heirs.

An Old-Time Lawyer Dead.

Stephen Stokes, sixty years old, was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon at 108 West Sixty-third Street. Death was caused, it is thought, by heart disease. Thirty years ago Mr. Stokes had a good practice and was a familiar figure about the courts. In recent years he had not practiced, and during the past year he had occupied a furnished room in the house where he died. He is not known to have had any relatives in this city, his only brother living somewhere in the West.

MARRIED.

HOLMES—BEAMAN.—On Thursday, July 8, at St. Paul's Church, Windsor, Vermont, by Rev. E. N. Goddard and Rev. Prescott Evarts, Mary Stacy Beaman to Edward Jackson Holmes.

DIED.

AYRES.—On Friday, July 9, 1897, Abraham Ayres, in the eighty-first year of his age. Services at his late residence, 261 West Eighty-eighth Street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

HEADLEY.—At Shelter Island, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 7, after a lingering illness, Mary Arnold, wife of Albert O. Headley.

Funeral services will be held at 756 High St., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HEADLEY.—At Shelter Island, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 7, after a lingering illness, Mary Arnold, wife of A. O. Headley, Sr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOCKE.—Died, July 8, 1897, William H. Locke, aged 62 years, late resident of Gilsey House.

Funeral services at Church of Transfiguration, 29th St., 5th Av., on Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M. Friends, relatives invited. Cincinnati, (Ohio,) Los Angeles (Cal.) papers please copy.

RYERSON.—July 9, in her eighty-second year, Mary McIntyre, widow of Judge Martin Ryerson and daughter of the late Hon. Job S. Halsted.

Funeral services at her late residence, Newton, N. J., Monday, July 12, at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—At his Summer home, Elmsford, N. Y., Josiah T. Smith, aged 73 years 3 months.

Relatives and friends, also Atlantic Lodge No. 50, I. O. F., and Old Brooklynites, are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 228 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

Cremationists are the cemeteries of the future.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Visitors welcome.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date of Dth., July.
ABINITO, Philomena,	2,164 2d Av.	25	6
ARMBURSTEA, Hildegard,	601 E. 133d	1	8
BORNOWSKY, Frank,	175 E. 87th St.	16	7
BREMER, Mary,	180 Avenue A	4	8
BOPP, Philip,	Brooklyn	19	8
BLAND, Casey,	508 W. 55th St.	32	8
BIENBAUM, Jacob,	1,720 2d Av.	63	8
BRIODY, Mary,	326 E. 40th St.	1	7
BOCKERT, Florence L.,	651 3d Av.	1	7
CARROLL, Isaac N.,	331 W. 24th St.	57	7
COCKS, Emily J.,	179 E. 116th St.	39	7
CAMERON, Minnie,	40 4th Av.	35	7
COLLINS, Lucy,	209 E. 102d St.	23	7
CROWELL, Cornelius,	452 W. 29th St.	1	7
DOEL

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS OF THE
Central Trust Company of New York
ISSUED FOR THE
Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that on and after July 6, 1897, this Company will be prepared to deliver to the holders of the above-mentioned receipts, with all payments of subscriptions to stock indorsed thereon, stock of the new corporation to which they are entitled.

Certificates must be indorsed in blank when surrendered to the Trust Company.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, ISSUED FOR BONDS OF THE LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that on and after July 6, 1897, new REFUNDING BONDS of the CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY will be delivered by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, 54 Wall Street, in exchange for the above certificates, in accordance with the Agreement of Bondholders, dated October 10, 1896, and modification thereof, dated November 19, 1896.

New York, June 6, 1897.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.

DEVLIN COAL CO., 6% MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 o'clock P. M. of the 15th day of July, 1897, for the sale of it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed (at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest,) to an amount sufficient to use the sum of four thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars ($4,784.)

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.,
of the City of New York,
July 10, 1897. Trustee, 30 Broad St.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL A'D TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 14th,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
For account or whom it may concern.
16 shs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
80 shs. German-American Bank.
10 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
$8,500 N. Y. & Wilkesbarre Coal Co., 1st Mtge. 6% Bds.
$3,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R., 4% Term. Impt. Bds., 1923.
80 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co. of B'klyn.
8 shs. Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids R. R. Co.
15 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
500 shs. Premium Reserve Co.
39 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Bank.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated less than 150,000 shares. Prices showed considerable irregularity, but throughout the day there was apparent a strong undertone. Some few stocks scored substantial advances, and net changes for the day were mostly on that side. Except in the Vanderbilt group, the traders were inclined to be bearish, but what commission-house business there was was all in the way of purchases.

***

Sugar Trust was again the most active stock on the list. It was strong, selling up to 128⅝, and scoring an advance of a full point for the day. There was but little news on the stock, but the buying seemed to be of an excellent character, so much so that the traders were not as confidently bearish as they have been for several days.

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The Vanderbilt stocks were the features of the day. The announcement that a syndicate had been organized to finance Northwest's refunding bonds was the most important piece of bullish news, and close upon its heels came the reports that the suit between the New York Central and the Harlem Road had been decided in favor of the former, and that the Lehigh Valley Road was about to be leased to the New York Central. These latter stories were denied, but all of the Vanderbilt stocks showed much strength under leadership of Omaha.

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Chicago Gas was under bear pressure all day, but after the traders made their first raid upon it there came buying orders which put the stock back to its opening price and held it firmly there during the rest of the session. Rumors regarding the nature of Chicago Gas's consolidation plan were many, and the Street seemed to pay particular attention to that one which announced that a new mortgage was to be placed upon the properties.

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In the Granger group there was steadiness and strength. Commission houses continued to buy both Burlington and St. Paul, absorbing the sales of the traders. The anthracite coal stocks were extremely dull, although Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced over a point upon sales of 200 shares.

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London was a seller of the international group, the arbitrage houses liquidating upward on 13,000 shares during the day.

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Government bonds were easier. The fours, 1925, declined ¼, the fives ⅛, and the fours, 1907, registered, ⅛. There were sales of $10,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112⅛, and $5,000 fives, coupon, at 114½.

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In State securities $15,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 82½, $36,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, at 64, and $20,000 do, deferred sixes, trust receipts, at 4.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1	National Lead	¾
Am. Tobacco	⅞	N. Y. Central	1
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Des. M. & Ft. D.	1½	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	½
General Electric	½	Rio Grande Western	⅝
Minn. Iron	2	St. P. & Omaha	1½

Stocks Declined.

Central Pacific	½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Pullman Car	¾
Consolidated Gas	¾	Reading 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	1¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Lake Shore	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Detroit Gas Co. 5s	1½	Pitts. & West. 1st	1¼
N. Y., B. & M. B. con.	1	Rio Grande West. 4s	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 2d	1	St. P., M. & M. 1st,	
Peo., Dec. & E. 2d,		M. C. 6s	1½
t. r.	1¾	St. P. 1st, W. & M. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Austin & N. W. 1st	1	Int. & G. N. 3d	1
Balt. & O. 5s, 1925	2½	O. & St. L. 1st, t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans 1@1½ per cent., with the last loan at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $95,610,351; balances, $5,809,291; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $716,314.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount in the open market, ¾@13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par @25c premium.

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There was no change in the money markets yesterday. The activity fell off somewhat, but general conditions were the same as those prevailing all through the week. Commercial paper sold in fair volume, all grades sharing in the demand. Both the time and call departments were without special feature.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅝@60¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47@48½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,026.84 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 11-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,907,082
Exports in same period	24,263,864
Net exports	$22,296,782
Net exports, 1896	22,361,093
Net exports, 1895	13,058,700
Net exports, 1894	58,038,185
Net exports, 1893	63,327,922

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On the Stock Exchange, 300 shares of Leadville sold at .13, 18,700 shares of Phenix at .05@.09@.07, 100 shares of Standard Consolidated at 1.60. On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Leadville sold at .14, 1,000 shares of Mount Rosa at .09, 300 shares of Pharmacist at .11, 1,500 shares of Phenix of Arizona at .08@.07, and 100 shares of Small Hopes at .62. On the Mining Exchange, 1,700 shares of Annetta sold at .40@40½, 3,700 shares of Miami at .30¾@.31¾, 7,000 shares of Cannon Ball at .01@.008@.000, 500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek at .02, 5,000 shares of Eagle at 1½@2, 500 shares of Jack Pot at 5½, 3,000 shares of New Haven at 2, and 1,000 shares of Russell at .50@.51@.50.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 66⅜, and New York Central, ⅛, to 104½. Declined—Reading, ⅝, to 10¾, and St. Paul, ¼, to 85⅝. Atchison sold at 12¼, Illinois Central at 99, Erie at 14⅜, do first preferred at 34, Pennsylvania at 54⅛, and Mexican at 21. British consols declined 1-16, to 112⅝ for money and 112 11-16 for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 104f 25c, and exchange on London at 25f 10½c. Gold was quoted in Rome at 104.55, and in Buenos Ayres at 182.80.

CONFIDENCE FROM THE WEST.

Recent Chicago advices have been so persistently bearish that Wall Street has been believing that in that city there is very little hopefulness and very little appreciation of what improvement there has already been in business conditions. That all of Chicago's financiers are not bears is evidenced by the confidence of Mr. George F. Baldwin, whose old Chicago firm of Baldwin, Farnum & Co. has recently become Baldwin, Gurney & Co. Mr. Baldwin is at present in New York, and to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday he said:

"The situation in the Northwest as to Spring wheat is as near perfection as can be attained. While it is not possible to raise the present crop in its entirety, barring accidents, the crop will be a bountiful one, both in quantity and quality.

"The Winter wheat crop is turning out in all sections way above expectations, and the quality is said to be the finest for many years. While the crops moved last year in both the Winter and Spring wheat sections at fully 10 cents per bushel less than prevailing prices, this means a great deal to the farming element, and later on must be felt in commercial circles.

"The corn crop, while spotted in many localities, is of very even stand, and bids fair to be a great crop. It is a mistaken idea that it is necessary to raise 2,200,000,000 bushels of corn; on the contrary, a shrinkage of several hundred million bushels this year, which is possible, means an increase in price of, say, 5 cents per bushel, which on the amount remaining means a great deal to the farmers.

"The feeling all over reported by traveling men returning and still out is that farmers feel a great deal better than for a long time, and, barring accidents, look for better times.

"As to railroad stocks, we have perhaps for the time being discounted (which Wall Street always does) the better feeling which is surely but slowly coming into this country, and we ought to have and probably will have some setbacks, but the many schemes that are on foot, like the Northwest refunding one, all show the trend of the times. I firmly believe that we shall have two or three years of much higher prices than we have yet seen, and better times than for many years in the past."

NORTHWEST'S REFUNDING.

The announcement that a syndicate, headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., has been formed to take a block of Northwest bonds sufficient to retire all of that company's obligations maturing up to and including 1902, was the cause of much of the strength of the Vanderbilt stocks yesterday. This is the first real knowledge Wall Street has had that the Northwest refunding scheme is assured.

Omaha advanced sharply upon this news, it being the general supposition that some of the company's bonds were to be included in the Northwest refunding plans, and it was at first thought that the Northwest refunding mortgage was to be raised to $165,000,000 (the company's debt now aggregates $131,000,000) on this account. Later, however, it was reported that this supposition was erroneous. It was stated that the amount of the new mortgage was to be $165,000,000 in order to allow a leeway for contingencies, and more directly because the bonds of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri River Road are eventually to be considered, this corporation, under Nebraska laws, being operated separately and not included in the list of Northwest's debts.

AS TO LEHIGH VALLEY.

Lehigh Valley was the subject of much rumor yesterday. Early morning dispatches stated that it was to be absorbed by the New York Central, and that Mr. H. Walter Webb was to be its President. These stories all told of Mr. J. P. Morgan's large interests in the road, and in various vague ways predicted that he was going to do strange things with the property. THE NEW YORK TIMES long ago pointed out that Mr. Morgan had in view plans centring in the Lehigh Valley companies which were to include many changes and new arrangements between the Lehigh Valley and other railroads.

To say that these plans have in view a lease of the Lehigh Valley to the New York Central is, at its best, mere guesswork. Such stories are only conjecture, and Mr. Morgan's office emphatically denied them yesterday. But it can be stated beyond question or doubt that the Lehigh Valley deal which is pending, the details of which are all decided upon and which are shortly to be made public, will surprise Wall Street with its significance and importance. When Mr. Morgan is ready the railroad will be astonished.

First of all, however, the present Lehigh Valley management will be removed. A successor to President Wilbur will be installed. Lehigh Valley's whole managerial policy will be changed, and its new managers will make announcements regarding the future financial and operating policies, which will not only startle the railroad world but will make Lehigh Valley's stockholders enthusiastic over the new and bright prospects of their property.

CHICAGO GAS RUMORS.

Wall Street is kept busy guessing on the details of the Chicago Gas consolidation scheme, which is reported to have been agreed upon, but the particulars of which have not yet been made public. It was stated yesterday that a new mortgage on the property was to be floated, rumor fixing its amount all the way from $30,000,000 to $60,000,000. A later statement, which was said to be official, declared that there would be a new general mortgage, but that it would be for the purpose of refunding the present high interest bearing bonds at a reduced interest rate. This statement said that the new mortgage will be only slightly larger than the amount of the existing mortgages, which now aggregate $26,846,000.

EAST RIVER AND CONSOLIDATED.

East River Gas showed strength during the early hours yesterday. Coincident with the early strength of the stock, Consolidated Gas was weak, declining 1½ points. Gas rumors took a new form yesterday. Those which told of a proposed consolidation of the East River and Equitable Companies were dropped altogether. In their place came stories of an arrangement between the Consolidated and the Equitable, and some of these rumors went so far as to predict that in the deal two shares of East River were to be exchanged for one of Consolidated. Upon these rumors East River sold up to 80 and Consolidated Gas down to 164¾. Later, however, East River declined and Consolidated recovered fractionally—both movements seeming to come from profit taking.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE.

The strength of Des Moines and Fort Dodge continues. Yesterday there was another spurt in the stock, and it sold up to 13⅜, a gain of 1⅜ points for the day. About 6,000 shares were traded in. Much of the buying came from Western people interested in the Rock Island property, and seemed to be of the most confident character. It is not thought that the recent buying of Des Moines and Fort Dodge has been for purely speculative purposes. Insiders are said to be confident of the earning power of the road, and, according to Western advices, they think the stock a very cheap investment at its present price.

STANDARD OIL RALLIES.

Toward the close of business yesterday Standard Oil certificates, which had previously been dull around 316¼, had a sharp rally of 2 points on active bidding by the brokers usually supposed to act for insiders. The stock sold up to 318¼, and closed with that figure bid and stock offered at 319. There was no news regarding the dividend reduction which has been so much talked about and upon which the recent decline in the stock has been based, and there was no explanation of the sudden rally, other than the wish of inside interests to keep the stock up above 315.

SOFT COAL SUPPLIES.

Claims which come from the field of the mining-strike representing that ample supplies are on hand at most of the coal mines are not to be relied upon. Such assurances are largely prompted by hopes upon the part of operators that thus they may to some extent dampen the enthusiasm of strikers. The fact is that soft coal supplies on hand are now very much below what the ordinary average is. Many users of soft coal who have been holding off in filling their orders will have to resort to anthracite. The anthracite companies will, it is estimated by competent trade authorities, get an increase of at least 25 per cent. in their ordinary business of the season, if the bituminous strike continues through the remainder of this month.

PACIFIC MAIL STORIES.

Again dividend rumors on Pacific Mail are current. It is now said that the dividend is to be one of 1½ per cent., and that the company's stock is to become a 3 per cent. dividend payer, with every prospect of that rate being maintained. On these rumors Pacific Mail had a sharp advance yesterday, selling up to 32. There was buying by those houses which are always conspicuous at the time dividend rumors on the stock are spread around. The old stories of the company's excellent condition, having no debt and a large supply of cash on hand, were again repeated.

MINING STOCKS COMING.

If the stock market continues buoyant and shows renewed strength it is probable that before long some interesting developments may come in mining properties. At least a score of important Wall Street firms have gold mining propositions before them—some representing mines already producing profitably.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their regular weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

"The strike of bituminous coal miners has taken 75,000 men or more from work, and threatens to restrict supplies of fuel in some quarters, though the West Virginia and some other mines which declined to take part claim to be able to meet the Eastern demand for some months. At the West the strike is by no means unitedly sustained, and the impression prevails that it will not last long. The tin-plate works have settled the wage question and are again busy, and show a production of 4,500,000 boxes yearly, with a capacity of 6,250,000 boxes. The bar mills have more trouble, but a general settlement of iron and steel wages is expected without much delay. New orders are small since the annual vacation began, but yet are large enough, the season considered, to afford some encouragement. Tin is stronger at 14.10 cents, without concessions, and copper, with a large export demand, at 11.12 cents for lake, while in lead sales of 1,000 tons or more leave the price about 3.7 cents.

"The cotton mills have a steady and increasing demand, and the quotation of middling uplands has been advanced a sixteenth, aided by speculative strength on reports of damage to the crop, especially in Texas and Arkansas. The woolen mills are getting decidedly more orders for Fall wants, and beginning hopefully on Spring goods, but are cautious in contracts for future delivery. Some have made large purchases of wool, but by far the greater part of the sales, which amounted to 14,120,500 pounds at the three chief markets for the week, have been of speculative character. Western prices are held much above those of seaboard markets, Montana scoured being sold according to reports at the equivalent of 42 cents at the East, against 38 cents at Boston and 40 cents at Philadelphia. There is a better demand for domestic wool in expectation of higher prices.

"The people who control the market for hides at Chicago are pushing up prices without limit. The ratio for our usual quotations averages 126.38, against 100.65 a year ago, and recalls distinctly the ill-fated boom in 1895, when the average on the same basis rose to 151.50, and then fell about 40 per cent., to the crippling of many established firms. The accounts of scarcity are met by cattle receipts at the four chief Western markets, 2,570,802 head in six months, against 2,408,688 last year, 2,208,483 in 1895, 2,731,122 in 1894, 2,835,693 in 1893, and 2,828,626 in 1892. Leather is saved from decline by the hoisting of hides, and quotations do not change, but the great shrinkage in demand for boots and shoes has closed a considerable proportion of the shops, and caused a slight fall in some qualities. Buyers are generally declining to pay advances held necessary to compensate for current prices of leather."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

"There is only a moderate volume of trade throughout the country, the more noteworthy changes being a checked demand West and Northwest, due to the excessive heat and to storms, continued favorable reports as to cereal and other crop prospects, and disturbance in industrial lines due to the strike of about 120,000 bituminous coal miners. The reluctance of West Virginia operatives to join in the strike complicates the situation.

"The prospect of an early settlement of the tariff has strengthened the widespread feeling of hopefulness that the Autumn will bring a revival of consumptive demand. Orders for clothing, shoes, and hardware for Fall delivery are already more frequent at Baltimore, Chicago, and Omaha. The movement of dry goods is checked by midsummer stocktaking, but retail business in seasonable lines has been stimulated by midsummer weather. There is no improvement in demand for cotton or woolen goods, but the latter are higher, based on the cost of wool.

"Bank clearings throughout the United States this week amount to $1,071,000,000, a slight increase over last week, a gain of 8 per cent. compared with the first week in July, 1896, 21 per cent. compared with the corresponding week in 1894, and of 2 per cent. contrasted with the like total in 1893. Compared with the corresponding total in July, 1895, this week's aggregate shows a decline of 6 per cent.

"There are 215 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 225 last week, 219 in the week a year ago, 206 two years ago, 220 three years ago, and as compared with 398 in the first week of July, 1893.

"June railway earnings do not make as good a comparison over a year ago as those of May, but the percentage of gain is, with this exception, larger than in any preceding month since last Autumn. Total earnings of 105 companies for June aggregate $35,226,024, an increase of 2.2 per cent. over June, 1896, against a gain in May over a year ago of 5 per cent. Gains in April and March over last year, however, were smaller than in June, but the June increase followed an increase in June a year ago of over 7 per cent., compared with June, 1895. The best showing among American roads is by the Pacific group. Mexican roads continue to make large gains. Total earnings of 107 companies, with 91,000 miles of track, for the first half of 1897 aggregate $225,666,506, a decrease of one-half of 1 per cent. from the total for the six-months' period in 1896, which followed a six-months' gain of 7 per cent. over the like total in 1895.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States, and from Montreal, this week amount to 2,502,096 bushels, compared with 2,778,000 bushels last week, 2,167,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,317,000 bushels two years ago, 2,377,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 4,134,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn amount to 2,732,717 bushels this week, compared with 1,923,000 bushels last week, 848,000 bushels in the like week last year, 1,055,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 440,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 1,183,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893."

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $4,429,307, against $3,905,970 last week and $1,623,956 for the corresponding period one year ago. The value of dry goods marketed was $7,384,281, against $4,254,714 last week and $1,614,394 in the same week in 1896.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	201	203
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	188¼	188⅝
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	73½	74½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex. div.	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	168	172
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	39	42
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	45	55
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	118
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	132
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	187	192
Third Avenue Railroad	150	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	14⅞
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	80	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	63	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	80	82
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	92	93
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	153	158
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	93	95
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	87
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	53	57
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.	223	225
Grand Rapids Gas stock	68	70
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	242	247
Madison (Wis.) stock	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	110¼	111¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111½	112
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. consol., ex int.	105½	107
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	110½	111¼
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div.	117	120
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	68½	69½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	99	100

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company	55	65
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill, pf., ex div.	67	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	43	45
Michigan-Peninsular Car bonds	84	90
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	318	319
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152	154
Worthington Pump pf.	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	..	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	42	44
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	17¼	18
Trow Directory pf.	37	40

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Market & Fulton	215
American Exchange	168	Mechanics'	190
Broadway	225	Mercantile	165
Butchers' & Drovers'	100	Merchants'	140
Central National	160	Merchants' Exch.	112
Chase National	400	Metropolis	440
Chatham	290	National Union	200
Chemical	4000	New Amsterdam	200
City	620	New York	230
Citizens'	125	Ninth National	100
Commerce	204	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	132
Continental	100	Pacific	120
Corn Exchange	285	Park	256
Fifth Avenue	3000	People's	200
First Nat. of St. Is.	120	Phenix	100
Fourth National	172	Republic	145
Gallatin National	310	Seaboard National	168
Greenwich	165	Second National	425
Hanover	325	Shoe & Leather	91
Hudson River	155	State of New York	108
Imp. & Traders'	515	Tradesmen's	160
Irving	135	Western National	115
Manhattan	215		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 9.—The copper shares were decidedly buoyant, and on active dealings recorded substantial gains. Osceola rose 2, to 38; Kearsarge, ⅝, to 20⅝, and Tamarack, Jr., ¾, to 21¼. Yesterday's report of contemplated consolidation of the three is confirmed, with no details arranged as yet. Montana rose ¾, to 113⅜, and Butte, ¾, to 23¼. Tamarack was off 4, at 132. Wolverine rose ⅝, to 11½. The general list was steady, but lacking in feature. United States Oil was up ⅝, at 15⅝. The copper shares closed at within ⅛@¼ of the best, save for ½ recession in Osceola.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	213	213½
Boston & Lowell	213	214
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	265	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	103½	104¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	107¼	108
Fitchburg pf.	92½	92¾
Old Colony	180	..
West End	83¾	89⅞
West End pf.	96½	97
Wisconsin Central	1½	2
Wisconsin Central pf.	1¾	2½
Oregon Short Line, new	17¾	18

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	3½	4
Allouez	..	.75
Arnold	3¾	3⅞
Atlantic	21½	22
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	10
Boston & Montana	133⅞	133¾
Butte & Boston	22¾	23
Calumet & Hecla	390	395
Centennial	7	7½
Franklin	15	16
Gold Coin Mines	4 11-16	4⅝
Kearsarge	20½	20⅝
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	6½
Osceola	37	37½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	5⅞
Quincy	117	118
Santa Ysabel	15	15½
Tamarack	132	134
Tamarack, Junior	21¼	21¾
Tecumseh	..	¼
Wolverine	11⅝	11⅞

Miscellaneous.

Lamson Cons. Store Service	17	17½
Mexican Telephone	75	..
New England Telephone	105	106
Philadelphia Company	18⅞	19½
United States Oil	15⅜	15⅝
Westinghouse Electric	21¼	..
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	..

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	..	¾
Merced Gold Mining	..	9¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	19¼	19½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Trading in the local market to-day was quiet. Prices were generally firm. Union Traction was the most active feature of the specialties, and in the early sessions a good many shares changed hands at 12. The selling was by persons who were among the early buyers in the recent upward movement. Reading and Lehigh Valley held firm on small scattered commission house buying. Pennsylvania Railroad, United Gas, Welsbach, and other local favorites were without special mention. Commission houses had few orders, and the market generally was without snap. Bonds were dull and steady.

The close was dull, but firm. The rumor about New York Central seeking control of the Lehigh Valley was ridiculed here, especially by persons who knew of the agreement between the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Road regarding the invasion of each other's territory. Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	28½	28⅝
Northern Pacific Com. t. c.	13⅝	14
Northern Pacific pf.	40¼	40⅝
Pennsylvania	52⅝	52⅞
Reading T. C.	10⅜	11¼
Reading 2d pf.	13⅜	13½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 9, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
152	155	26	Adams Express	152	153	152	152	.....
13	13½	100	American Cotton Oil..	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
62	63	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ¼
115	115	12	American Express	114½	114½	114½	114½	.....
11¼	11¼	300	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
128¼	128½	17,815	American Sugar Refs.	127⅝	128⅝	127⅝	128½	+1
90	93	8	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90½	90½	90½	90½	.....
75	75¼	1,200	American Tobacco....	74⅝	75¼	75⅝	75⅛	+⅛
106	110	15	American Tobacco pf.	107	107	107	107	.....
27½	28½	5	Ann Arbor pf.....	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
12¼	12¼	250	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
24	24⅞	1,469	At., T. & S. F. pf....	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
9	9¾	100	Baltimore & Ohio.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
12	12¼	820	Bay State Gas	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
28½	29½	2,150	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	28¼	29⅛	28¼	29⅛	.....
100	110	160	Brooklyn Union Gas..	100½	100½	100½	100½	.....
49½	50	210	Canada Southern	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	.....
8	9	100	Central Pacific	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
16¾	17	450	Chesapeake & Ohio...	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
...	...	6	Chicago & Alton.....	153	153	153	153	.....
82¾	82½	14,810	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	82	82⅝	81¾	82⅜	+ ¼
93¾	94	8,390	Chicago Gas	93¾	94⅛	92⅝	93⅝	— ¼
7⅛	7¼	8,400	Chicago Great Westl..	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
83½	83⅝	15,802	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	83¼	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝	— ⅛
139½	140	136	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	.....
117	117¼	1,895	Chicago & Northw....	116⅞	117⅝	116⅞	117⅛	.....
162	165	150	Chi. & Northw. pf....	161	161	161	161	.....
73⅝	74	4,663	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	73	74¼	73	74⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	25¼	1,050	C., C., C. & St. L....	25	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
40	...	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	40	40	40	40	.....
17	17½	425	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
2⅞	3	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
40¾	41	1,412	Consolidated Ice	40¾	41	40⅝	41	+ ¼
88	89	200	Consolidated Ice pf..	88	88½	88	88½	.....
165¼	166½	1,525	Consolidated Gas Co..	166	166	164⅝	165¼	— ¾
100½	110	152	Delaware & Hudson...	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	— ⅛
156	158	200	Del., Lack. & West....	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾	—1⅞
13¼	13½	5,765	Des Moines & Ft. D..	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+1⅛
83	83½	850	General Electric.....	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ½
30	40	36	Green Bay & West....	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
97	97½	100	Illinois Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	—1½
27½	28½	100	Iowa Central pf.....	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
26½	26¾	300	Laclede Gas	27	27	27	26¾	+ ¼
80	82	25	Laclede Gas pf.....	82	82	82	82	.....
171	171½	100	Lake Shore	171	171	171	171	.....
49⅞	50	1,420	Louisville & Nashville.	49¾	50	49¾	50	+ ⅛
90½	90¾	1,900	Manhattan Con.....	89¾	90½	89¾	90⅜	+ ¼
1¼	1¾	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
100	102	118	Michigan Central.....	100	100⅜	100	100⅜	.....
23½	24	1,350	Minn. & St. Louis....	23¾	24	23¾	24	— ⅛
83	84	50	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	.....
53	53½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¾	+⅛
54	55	807	Minnesota Iron.....	52	55	52	55	+2
12¾	13	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	.....
30⅝	31	320	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅜
18½	18⅞	990	Missouri Pacific	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
166	168	75	Morris & Essex.....	166	166	166	166	.....
30	30¼	320	National Lead Co.....	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
98	98¾	60	National Lead Co. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	.....
84⅝	84¾	1,210	New Jersey Central ..	84½	84½	84⅜	84½	.....
101⅜	101⅞	8,872	New York Central	100½	102½	100½	101⅞	+1
78½	80	1,400	N. Y. & E. R. Gas....	80	80	79	79	— ¾
173	174	9	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	172½	172½	172½	172½	.....
104½	105	105	N. Y., Sus. & West....	104½	105	104½	104½	.....
28¾	29	310	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	28¾	29	28¾	29	.....
28¼	28¾	4	Norfolk & West. pf....	27½	28	27½	27½	.....
13½	14	4	Northern Pacific pf....	14	14	14	14	.....
40¼	40⅝	2,960	Northern Pacific pf...	40	40⅝	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	14⅞	20	Ontario & Western....	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	.....
52	55	22	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
55	55	100	Or. S. L.....	55	55	55	55	.....
17⅝	18	100	Pacific Mail	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	.....
31¼	31⅝	11,690	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	30¾	32	30¾	31⅝	+ ⅛
1½	1¾	1,640	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
167	168	100	Reading	167¼	167¼	167¼	167¼	— ¼
21½	21⅝	1,400	Reading 1st pf.....	20¾	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
45½	45¾	1,500	Reading 2d pf.....	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
26¾	27¼	640	Rio Grande Western...	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¼
20½	21½	300	Rio Grande West. pf..	19¾	20¼	19¾	20	+ ¼
51	51⅜	987	Rio Grande West. pf..	50	51	50	50	— ¼
3¼	3½	100	St. J. & G. I.	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
39½	40	50	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	38	39⅜	38	39⅜	.....
11	12	72	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	10	10½	9¾	10¼	.....
5	5¼	5	St. L. & San Fran.....	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	.....
45¾	46	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	.....
16	16½	103	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
3	3⅜	100	St. Louis Southwest....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	.....
8	8⅜	150	St. Louis Southw. pf..	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
64⅝	64⅝	6,895	St. Paul & Omaha.....	63¼	64¾	63¼	64½	+1¾
15	15⅛	400	Southern Pacific	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
8⅝	8⅞	76	Southern Railway.....	8½	8¾	8½	8⅝	.....
28¾	28⅞	560	Southern Railway pf..	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
5¼	6	368	Standard R. & T.....	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	.....
23	23¼	2,413	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	22½	23	22½	23	+ ⅝
10¼	10⅝	200	Texas Pacific	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
5⅞	6	100	Union Pacific	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
59⅜	60	100	U. S. Leather pf.....	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ¼
11⅝	12⅜	7	United States Rubber.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	.....
55	57¼	115	U. S. Rubber pf.....	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ½
14⅝	14¾	200	Wabash pf.....	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
101	106	10	Wells Fargo Express..	105	106	105	105	.....
8	9	100	Western Union Beef..	8	8	8	8	.....
83½	83¾	1,002	Western Union Tel....	83¾	84	83⅝	83⅝	+ ⅛
Sales.....		140,284						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		Int & Gt Nor 3d	
1,000	76½	500	40
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		5,000	41
2,000	78¼	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	78¾	2,000	100⅜
Atch, Col & Pac 1st		1,000	100
7,000	20¼	Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	
At, T & S F gen 4s		2,000	100½
1,000	84⅝	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	
17,000	84¾	3,000	99¼
500	84⅞	1,000	99
16,000	84¾	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre M 5s	
Adjustment 4s		1,000	78
1,000	40¼	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented	
5,000	40⅝	1,000	97½
19,000	40¾	Metropolitan Elev 1st	
5,000	40⅞	1,000	117½
7,000	50	Mexican Nat 2d inc 6s, B	
5,000	49¾	8,000	13
24,000	50	Mil & St Paul cons	
Austin & N W 1st		1,000	136
9,000	82	14,000	130¼
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925		Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	
1,000	80	3,000s20F	101¾
Brooklyn R T 5s		10,000	102
20,000	88¼	20,000	101⅞
46,000	88¾	40,000	102
2,000	88¼	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s	
23,000	88¾	2,000s20F	115½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		Southern Minn Div	
2,000	98	2,000	117¾
Bur, C R & N 1st		Wis & Min Div	
500	106½	1,000	112½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Mil & St P Term 5s	
16,000	90¼	8,000c	112
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		M & St P cont s m 5s	
1,000	11	5,000	106½
Cent of N J gen 5s reg		Minn & St L con 5s	
5,000	110⅞	11,000	104½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		2,000	105
5,000	77⅛	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
30,000	77	2,000	84⅛
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s		3,000	84¼
7,000	102	3,000	84
Ches & Ohio con 5s		5,000	84¼
1,000	110⅜	Mo, K & T 2d	
12,000	110⅝	2,000	60⅝
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		4,000	60¾
53,000	92½	25,000	60¼
Chicago & Erie 1st		1,000	60¾
1,000s15F	109¾	3,000	60½
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933		Nash, C & St L 1st	
2,000	111¼	5,000	131
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		Nash, C & St L con	
10,000	105⅝	7,000	100
C, C, C & Ind 1st		N Y, B & Man Beach 1st con 5s	
15,000	106½	2,000	106½
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs	6⅛	N Y Cent 1st coup	
5,000		1,000	117⅝
15,000s20F	6	4,000s20F	117⅝
Commercial Cable 4s		N Y Cent 1st reg	
8,000	108	1,000	117½
Detroit Gas Co 5s		15,000	117⅝
4,000s5F	82½	N Y S & W G M	
10,000	83	14,000	80
1,000	83¼	10,000	81
1,000	83⅝	10,000	80⅝
2,000	83½	1,000	80½
5,000	83⅜	6,000	80¾
6,000	83⅞	5,000	80⅞
10,000	84	13,000	81
Dul, S S & A 5s		10,000	81⅛
12,000	101	11,000	81¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		36,000	82
2,000	108½	North Pac 1st 6s	
Erie 1st con 7s		1,000	116
5,000	143¾	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
5,000	53	5,000	55¾
5,000	53½	1,000	55⅝
Fulton Elevated 1st		4,000	55½
5,000	38	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Galv, H & H 5s		1,000	88⅝
2,000	86¼	10,000	88¾
H & Tex Cent G M 4s		Ohio & Miss cons	
4,000	70¼	3,000	102¼
Ill Cent 4s, 1951		Omaha & St L 1st, Tr Co certfs	
1,000	110	1,000	56
Illinois Central, Springfield Div 6s		Oregon Imp Co con 5s	
2,000	101¼	2,000	19¼
Int & Gt Nor 1st		Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid	
5,000	120	6,000	21⅜
Iowa Central 1st 5s		10,000	21¼
4,000	95	Oregon Imp Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	
Kan City & Pac 1st		5,000	90
1,000	68		
Total sales			$1,298,500

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$234,044,661
Gold reserve	142,115,722
Net silver	31,532,165
United States notes in the Treasury	36,132,767
Treasury notes of 1890	1,152,120
Total receipts this day	1,403,337
Total receipts this month	9,589,911
Total receipts this year	9,589,911
Total expenditures this day	1,738,000
Total expenditures this month	16,594,000
Total expenditures this year	16,594,000
Deposits in National banks	16,582,238
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	745,480
Government receipts from internal revenue	620,800
Government receipts from customs	737,601
Miscellaneous	64,815

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The only stocks which showed an advance to-day were the Gas stocks. Consumers' Gas Company's 5s jumped from 99 to 101½; Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company brought 102. There was some activity in cables, but no material change in prices. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	61
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co	73¼
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	30
Chi. Pack. & Prov. Co. pf	30½
Chi. Pack. & Prov. Co. pf	48
Chicago City Railway	25
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	145
Lake Street Elevated, ex. div	14¼
International Packing Co	17
International Packing Co. pf	42
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co	8
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf	34½
New York Biscuit Co	50
North Chi. St. R. R	228
Street's W. S. C. Line	14¾
West Chicago Street R. R	105½
Lake Street El. Tr. certificates	12¾
South Side El. R. R	40
Metropolitan Elevated	84½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96½	...	D. & R. G. pf	42½	43½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas		
4s, r., 1907	111½	112	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	64	80	pf	111	112½
4s, c., 1907	112½	112½	Dul., S. S. & A	2¾	3⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1s	13	13¼
4s, r., 1925	124⅜	125¼	D., S. S. & A. pf	5⅞	6½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	75
4s, c., 1925	124¾	125⅛	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y., ex dividend	113½	116	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	31	33
5s, r., 1904	114½	115	Erie	13⅜	14½	Norfolk Southern.	60	70
5s, c., 1904	114½	115	Erie 1st pf	33¼	83½	Norfolk & West	9¾	12
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	..	Erie 2d pf	18½	19¾	Nor. & West pf	65	...
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	65	..	North Am	4	4¼
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101¾	..	Ev. & T. H	20	25	Northwestern Tel	110	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101¾	..	Ev. & T. H. pf	25	40	Ont. Mining	6½	7
Alb. & Sus	175	..	Gt. Nor. pf	120	125	Oregon R. & N	20	22
Alton & T. H	59	62	G. B. & W., Deb., A	40	50	Penn. Coal	320	...
Am. Coal	115	130	Peo. & Eastern	3	7	P., C., C. & St. L.	12¼	13
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	28⅝	..	G. B. & W., Deb., B	4	4½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	48	50
Am. Sug. R. pf	107½	108	Harlem	310	340	P., Ft. W. & C	167	174
Ann Arbor	9	11	Hartmestake	35	40	Quicksilver	1	2½
At. & Pac	...	⅛	Ill. Central, L. L	94	98	Quicksilver pf	7	8
Bell. & So. Ill. pf	125	..	Ill. Steel Co	35	37	Rens. & Saratoga	179½	..
Boston A. L. pf	105	107	Iowa Central	7⅜	8¼	R., W. & O	118¾	...
Brunswick Co	⅝	½	Jeff. & C. Coal pf	30	..	St. Paul & Dul	...	22½
Buff., R. & P	...	20	Joliet & Chicago	156	..	St. P. & D. pf	75	85
Buff., R. & P. pf	...	60	Kanawha & Mich	3	6	St. P., M. & M	116	125
Bur., C. R. & N	65	75	Keokuk & D. M	4	8	St. P. & O. pf	146	149
Canadian Pacific	64¾	65½	K. & T. M. pf	12	15	Sil. bull. certfs	6½	8
Capital Traction	54½	55	L. E. & W	13	14	T. P. Land Trust	6½	8
Chi. & Alton pf	162	..	L. E. & W. pf	64	67	Third Avenue	150	152
Chi. & E. Ill	42	45	Long Island	40	44	Tol. & Ohio Cent	...	25
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	99	100¼	Mah. Coal R. pf	100	115	Tol. & O. C. pf	40	70
Cleve. & Pitts	165	170	Manhattan Beach	4	8	U. P., D. & G	2	2¼
Col. Coal & I. Dev	¼	1¼	Md. Coal pf	40	60	U. S. Express	41	43
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	2½	Met. Traction	108¾	109½	U. S. Leather	7	7½
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	80	Mexican Central	9	9½	Wabash	5⅝	6
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	...	5	Mobile & Ohio	19	21	Wabash pf	13¾	14
Com. Cable	166	..	Nat. Lin. Oil	13½	14½	W. & L. E	⅝	⅞
Consol. Coal	38	..	National Starch	4½	5¼	W. & L. E. pf	3¼	5
Den. & R. G	10½	11	Nat. St. 1st pf	55	65	Wis. Central pf	1⅝	..
			Nat. St. 2d pf	15	20	Wis. Central	1¼	1½
			New Cent. C	4	7			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
16,170	127⅛	128½	127⅛	128½
10	124	124	124	124
440	23¾	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛
240	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
110	49½	49½	49⅜	49⅜
4,610	93¾	94¼	92¾	93⅝
2,410	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾
5,220	82	82⅜	81⅝	82½
9,530	83⅞	83⅞	83⅜	83⅜
1,580	63¼	64⅜	63¼	64¼
350	84	84⅜	83⅝	84⅜
290	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾
300	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
10	33½	33½	33½	33½
470	49⅜	50⅛	49⅜	49⅜
240	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
50	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
10	30½	30½	30½	30½
320	101	102¼	101	101¾
240	40⅜	40⅜	40	40¼
670	30½	32	30¾	31⅞
1,840	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
200	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
350	83¼	83¾	83¼	83⅝
45,820				

BONDS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$6,000	85	85	84¾	84¾
4,000	98	98	98	98
5,000	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼
2,000	77	77	77	77
10,000	27	27	26⅞	26⅞
$27,000				

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE G. H. ABBOTT COMPANY.—Schedules of the G. H. Abbott Company, publisher, of 13 Astor Place, show liabilities, $12,670; nominal assets, $1,324; actual assets, $577.

DRESCHER, FIRST & CO.—Schedules of Drescher, First & Co., (corporation,) wholesale butchers, at 776 First Avenue, show liabilities, $10,034; nominal assets, $2,557; actual assets, $2,095.

JOHN H. LAWLESS.—Schedules of John H. Lawless, wholesale dealer in fruits and produce at 213 Franklin Street, show liabilities, $12,496; nominal assets, $3,539; actual assets, $3,478.

A. & F. PAPE.—A. & F. Pape, dealers in wines and liquors at 3,500 Third Avenue, Morrisania, have given a bill of sale to J. Osborn & Co. for $1,332, and a chattel mortgage to H. Zeltner for $1,200. Deputy Sheriff Lipsky received a writ of replevin against them yesterday from Wahle & Stone for $412 worth of Rhine wines, sold to the firm by Oscar Fritz, also, an execution for $158 in favor of Otto J. C. Schmidt. They have been in business five years, and claimed to have a capital of $11,000.

THE ANCHOR GAS STOVE WORKS.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Rubino & Bernstein, doing business under the style of the Anchor Gas Stove Works, at 117 Broekman Street, for $116, in favor of Harris Shapiro. When the Sheriff went to make a levy he was informed that they had given a bill of sale of the stock for $1,500. The business was started in November, 1895, by Samuel Bernstein and Max Rubino became a partner on Sept. 1, 1896, contributing, it was said, $5,000 capital.

LOUIS MAYER.—Deputy Sheriff Simonson received five executions, aggregating $6,424, yesterday, against Louis Mayer, manufacturer of picture frames, at 414 Broadway, in favor of the following creditors: Drescher & Schlesinger, $2,985; August F. Richter, $1,384; Holbrook Brothers, $1,237; Reuhl Manufacturing Company, $730; Marc Anstrich, $132. Mr. Mayer's stock was recently sold out at auction. A few months ago he gave chattel mortgages for $9,000, and has since been trying to get a settlement with his creditors at 30 cents on the dollar. A statement presented to the creditors showed liabilities of $38,000 and assets of $21,000.

AUGUST ROLKER & SONS.—Winfried and Joseph Rolker, doing business under the style of August Rolker & Sons, wholesale dealers and importers of bulbs, flowering plants, and florist supplies at 136 and 138 West Twenty-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Francis Lawton, lawyer, of 170 Broadway, without preference. The business is an old one, having been established in 1835 by their father, August Rolker, who died in 1877. Winfried became a partner in 1871 and Joseph in 1886. In March, 1894, Herman, who had been a partner for many years, withdrew, and on January, 1895, August, Jr., also withdrew. The firm heretofore did a large business, was well known in the markets of Europe, where most of the supplies came from, but has had no capital rating at Bradstreet's for the past ten years. Mr. Lawton, the assignee, said that the assignment was due to bad business and poor collections. The liabilities are $17,000; nominal assets, $18,000; actual assets, $10,000.

Out of Town.

MICHAEL D. GOLDMAN.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Michael D. Goldman, shoe dealer, of Anderson, Ind., from Hastings & Gleason, for $1,117, in favor of Morse & Rogers, for goods sold to him by them and two other firms.

THE D. N. TROWBRIDGE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Williams has received an attachment against the D. N. Trowbridge Company of Toledo for $1,150, in favor of Joseph E. Silliman, on an assigned claim for barrel staves sold to it by the Payne Stave Company. It was served on a third party here.

SET ASIDE AN ASSIGNMENT.

Justice Truax Scores the Methods of William MacFarlane & Co.

Randolph Guggenheimer was yesterday appointed by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court receiver of the silk manufacturing firm of William MacFarlane & Co. of 81 Grand Street in a suit brought by the National Broadway Bank, and the Park National Bank of Holyoke, Mass., to set aside an assignment made by the firm in April, 1896, as fraudulent.

Justice Truax said the fact that moneys of the firm were withdrawn from the banks on the day of the assignment and property belonging to the concern was mortgaged on the same day to other members of the firm, indicates an intention to divert the assets from the creditors of the company.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 213 failures in the United States during the week, against 225 for the previous week, and 219, 269, 229, and 298 in the corresponding weeks of 1896 to 1893. The Middle States had 44, New England 31, Southern 33, Western 64, Northwestern 16, Pacific 22, and Territories 3. Canada had 34, against 33 for the preceding week. About 85 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed Friday, July 9. The first name is that of the debtor:

AARONSON, Rudolph—Rosa Herman and another, executors	$4,517
ABRAMS, Sem—J. McGoldrick	90
ALLEN, Stephen H., and Benjamin Levy—M. Hilborn	413
ALLISIN, William H.—E. L. Cueudet	245
ALTMAN, August, and Frank S. Schaus—Isaac W. Bernheim and another	104
AMMON, Robert A.—A. Smith, Jr	119
ARTHUR, Alexander A.—J. H. Kelms	319
BARRY, Anna J.—Abegg & Rusch	60
BECKHARDT, John—J. W. Boyle	31
BOYLE, William—M. B. Schurck	114
BROWN, Lizzie—George M. Wright, assignee	28
BRUNJES, Henry—Beadleston & Woerz	1,087
BUDELMAN, Henry—Frederick R. Hitchcock and another, executors, &c	1,093
COMERFORD, Patrick H.—David E. Austin, receiver	128
CORN, Meyer, Henry S. Kalisch, and Max J. Platz—Max Hilborn	249
CROMWELL, Albert—F. M. Southmayd	187
DEDERICK, George W. and Allen D.—George S. A. Young	223
D'MICELLI, S. Albert—M. Gugenheim	395
DUCKER PORTABLE HOUSE COMPANY—H. S. Carpenter	237
EGAN, Elizabeth—J. Gaffey	65
FIELD, Samuel S.—G. M. Wright, assignee	85
FINDLEY, Alexander—I. Bernheim and another	356
FLICKER, Max—L. Grauer and others	130
FLIEGEL, Harris—William H. Lacy and another, executors	834
FORT, A. Lewis—W. Van Dusen and another	130
FRIEDMAN, Wolf—I. Israel	750
FROATZ, John G.—Tarrant Company	910
GREENWOOD, Frank—Bernard Vorhaus	647
GOLDBLATT, Jacob and Betsie, also	31
GOODKIND, Henry—H. E. Fox	73
Abraham Ruth—J. Beirach	802
GOODMAN, Eli M.—William E. Hardt and others	2,397
GOODMAN, Eli M.—William M. Riley	2,202
GRACE, James J.—Kate Grace	169
GRUBER, Nathan, and Albert Sklarew—M. Fox	115
HARRIS, Jacob—The Gre

IN NEW YORK'S INTEREST

Far-reaching Scope of the Work of the Merchants' Association.

TO TURN THE TIDE THIS WAY

Merchants in All Parts of the Country Invited to Come Here at Reduced Rates of Railway Fare—There Will Be No Button-holing and No Annoying Features.

Under the direction of Assistant Secretary Mead of the Merchants' Association of New York, a corps of clerks is now employed classifying the 3,000 or 4,000 letters received from out-of-town merchants who desire to co-operate in this forceful movement to stimulate trade. The names received are arranged alphabetically, and by States. Each name will be entered on the official register, and when the offices of the association, at Broadway and Leonard Street, are fitted up, no person not registered will be entitled to enjoy their advantages.

The affairs of the new association are to be conducted on a systematic basis. Although readily accessible, the headquarters will be so arranged that members can enjoy the privacy of a club room, without fear of interruption or danger of annoyance from trade drummers. It is the purpose of the managers of the association to prevent, if possible, any interference with the free action and tendencies of the out-of-town buyers.

"We want merchants in other cities to come here often," said President King. "We will help them to get here cheaply, and we will try to make their stay agreeable. There will be no buying or selling in the rooms of the association, however. No man will be button-holed here by the representative of this house or that. This association was not formed to advance individual interests; its object is to help New York collectively. Non-residents, who are enrolled in our Class "B" membership, are at liberty to make use of these rooms for purposes of individual convenience and comfort. They can receive their mail here, write letters here, read the newspapers and magazines, or chat with one another. Our members' room is to be maintained absolutely as a private retreat."

It is expected that the work of fitting up the association rooms will be completed within two weeks. Thereafter admission will be exclusively by card or name. The question of fixing the dates for the Fall excursions to this city will be taken up at once. In the circulars which the managers of the association sent broadcast throughout the country the out-of-town merchants were asked to express their preferences for excursion dates. These preferences will be taken as the basis in determining the seasons when the railroad companies will be asked to issue reduced rate tickets. A large number of the out-of-town buyers have already indicated that they would like to come here the latter part of August.

To Record Results.

One of the important tasks of the association will be to collect as much trustworthy information as possible regarding the actual results of the Fall visitations. An effort will be made to record approximately the number of out-of town visitors, and the effect of their visit on New York's trade. Hotel men, merchants, liverymen, and street railroad companies also will be asked to give testimony on this point. All information of this character that can be obtained will naturally be of service in guiding the future action and policy of the association.

Following the large influx of strangers on "Grant Day," in the Spring, many of the New York merchants compared notes and were able to trace definite results from the unusual visitation. Not only did the hotels report largely increased patronage, but the restaurants, the amusement caterers, the liverymen, and the shopkeepers enjoyed a week or more of unusual activity. Almost every wholesale dry goods house felt the effect of the trade stimulant in the shape of new customers and new orders.

John Claflin, the head of the H. B. Claflin Company, said only a few days after the dedication of the Grant Monument, that never in his recollection had the Claflin store been so visited by strangers within so short a time. More than 100 new accounts were opened within two or three days. Similar statements were made by other prominent down-town merchants when they assembled in the Merchants' Club a short time afterward to organize the present movement.

The little business boom that flourished in New York at the time of the "Grant Day" festivities was the result of the low rates made by the railroads and the vigorous advertising done by the Merchants' Committee, under the direction of William F. King, who is president of the new association. The plan of action of this association is so much larger than was that of the Grant Day Merchants' Committee that much larger results are naturally expected. The belief in the potency of "special rates" on the railroads is general among the New York merchants.

President King remarked the other day: "A man who lives three or four hundred miles from New York will be immensely tickled to save $8 or $10 on car fare, although he will probably spend it all on a rattling good dinner when he gets here. As a rule, a well-to-do business man is willing to spend his money, but he does not want to spend it on expenses. He would rather save $1 on railroad fare than $5 on pleasure."

The Advisory Committee.

Following is the Advisory Committee of the Merchants' Association as far as it has been made up. It is subject to enlargement as new branches of trade come into the organization: Dry Goods—John C. Eames, 222 Church Street; George L. Putnam, 376 Broadway; George C. Clarke, 328 Broadway; William T. Evans, 464 Broadway. Millinery—Sylvester C. Hill, 564 Broadway; George Taylor, 873 Broadway. Furs—C. C. Shayne, 124 West Forty-second Street; F. Booss & Brothers, 449 Broadway. Clothing—Max Naumburg, 657 Broadway; A. F. Hochstetter, Holloway, Boots and Shoes—Daniel P. Morse, 134 Duane Street; Irving R. Fisher, 146 Duane Street. Silks—Adolph Openhym, 42 Greene Street. Groceries—J. E. Nichols, 55-61 Hudson Street. Cloaks—G. Blumenthal, 556 Broadway. Corsets—George Clinton Batcheller, 345 Broadway. Rugs and Oriental Goods—Charles W. Colton, 879 Broadway. Hats—Alexander Caldwell, 704 Broadway. Crockery and Glassware—Lee Kohns, 44 Warren Street. Drugs—John McKesson, 91 Fulton Street. Silverware—Edward Holbrook, 889 Broadway; Tiffany & Co., 15 Union Square; Frank H. La Picare; 26A University Place. Jewelry—Charles T. Cook, 15 Union Square; Oliver G. Fessenden, 21 Maiden Lane. Trade Journals—Louis D. Gallison, 13 Astor Place. Grain, Hay and Commission—Charles H. Morris, Twelfth Avenue, corner West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. Hotels—Simeon Ford of Grand Union Hotel. Secretary Hotel Men's Association. Real Estate—Frederick Southack, 401 Broadway.

There is a steady growth in the number of resident members. The movement is fast spreading into all classes of business, and as the aims of the association become better understood the local interest increases. More than sixty different lines of trade are already represented in it, the principal ones being dry goods, groceries, hats, clothing, drugs, jewelry, crockery and glassware, rugs and Oriental goods, produce and commission, grain, hay, flour, &c., hardware, notions, furniture, food products, papers, twines, &c.; confectionery, tea, coffee, and spices, cloaks, cigar manufacturers, furs, boots and shoes, wholesale butchers and packers, woodenware, brass goods, lead, millinery goods, laces and veilings, gelatine, typewriting materials, and canned goods.

The hotel men were among the first to perceive the advantages of the Merchants' Association. The following New York hotels have already joined the movement: Ashland House, Astor House, Albemarle Hotel, Broadway Central Hotel, Continental Hotel, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Everett House, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Gilsey House, Grand Union Hotel, Grand Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Hotel Marlborough, Hotel Vendome, Hotel Devonshire, Hotel Albert, Hotel St. Stephens, Hotel Empire, Hotel Imperial, Hoffman House, Murray Hill Hotel, Morton House, Park Avenue Hotel, St. Cloud Hotel, Sinclair House, St. Denis Hotel, The Waldorf, and Windsor Hotel.

Non-Resident List Swelling.

Each succeeding mail brings in additional letters in which out-of-town merchants approve the objects of the association and ask to be enrolled as members. Below are extracts from some of these letters:

T. R. Kohn of Orangeburg, S. C., writes: "I must congratulate the association upon its zeal and progress, and I trust that the association will work results mutually beneficial to both the wholesale and retail merchants. Kindly keep me informed as to the period for the Fall excursion."

In authorizing the enrollment of their firm name, Lebeck Brothers of Nashville, Tenn., say: "No doubt this action on the part of the merchants of New York will be of great benefit to their trade. It meets with general approval."

Pelton & Cardle of Conneaut, Ohio, say: "We think the work taken up by this association will be of great interest to us all."

Joe D. Back & Brother of Little Rock, Ark., sent word: "As out-of-town merchants desiring to visit your market this coming season, you will please enroll our name in your association as non-resident members. Should we receive a favorable reply as to reduced rates, &c., we wish it understood that we will be under no obligations to any business house whatsoever."

[The officers of the association desire it to be generally known that there will be no attempt by members of the association to influence out-of-town visitors in any way.]

W. T. Ransom & Co. of Lockport, N. Y., say: "We desire to become members of the New York Merchants' Association. We have observed with great interest the efforts of the New York merchants toward maintaining New York's commercial supremacy and wish to aid in any way within our power."

"Unless all signs fail," writes Moses Samuels of Chicago, "I shall make my first visit to New York this Fall. It is undoubtedly due to the efforts of your association."

L. A. & T. H. Brock of Honea Path, S. C., write: "You can enroll our firm as non-resident members of your association. We think there will be a great deal of good done by the association."

Lower Express Rates Wanted.

Brooker & Washburn, dry goods and general merchandise, Bethel, Vt., say: "Please enroll us as members of the Merchants' Association of New York. The worst feature of doing business with New York in this part of the country is the excessive express rates charged on small parcels. Of course, when goods are bought early in the season we have many small duplicate orders later, and in many cases the express amounts to as much or more than the profit on the goods. Could rates be less, it would help to send many orders to New York."

P. F. Cuttino & Co., dry goods, of New man, Ga., write: "We hereby enroll our names as members of your association. We hope the association will be the means of obtaining reduced rates each season to New York."

"A special railroad fare is what we want," writes William Denning of Whitney's Point, N. Y. "I visit New York three or four times a year and would like to become a member of your association."

W. S. Dickinson & Son, dry goods and furniture, write from Pocomoke, Maryland: "In order to know how we understand your plans, but in compliance with your invitation, we write you to place us in line for any reduction in railroad fares that your association may procure for out-of-town merchants."

Alfred A. Wiley of Ballston Spa writes: "I am pleased to send my application for membership. I am convinced that this movement will prove mutually beneficial to the importers, jobbers, and retailers in continuing New York as the largest distributing point for dry goods, &c."

Curtis W. Shields, the Philadelphia manager of the A. A. Griffin Iron Company, says: "We would be glad to hear from you as to your methods of obtaining reduced railroad fares, and also the terms of membership in the association, and, in fact, all the details of your work, as we think it is supplying a long-felt want, and we are interested to the extent of adding our little mite to the good work."

The Scope a Broad One.

W. Buckley of Dunham, Buckley & Co. said yesterday: "The scope of this movement is very broad. It does not mean that a few down-town merchants are trying to drum up trade for their own benefit; it means that a general movement is on foot to get buyers in every line of business to come to New York. The primary idea of the association is to secure reduced rates on the railroads, believing that by such means trade will be induced to come. There is no restriction as to membership. Any reputable merchant, here or elsewhere, may join the association upon complying with the few simple conditions. I regard the broad liberality of the movement as its chief strength.

"The problem to be worked out now is the arrangement of excursions so that people in different sections of the country may be suited. Some localities the merchants desire to do their buying early, and in other localities the merchants prefer to wait awhile. Of course, we want to suit the convenience of as many as possible, and there will be conferences with the railroad companies as to what is best to be done. The fact must be borne in mind that in order to enjoy the benefits of such concessions as the railroads make, a person must be an enrolled member of our organization. Once properly enrolled, not only himself but his family and his buyers may take advantage of all the facilities that the Merchants' Association is able to afford."

DIED WHILE HITCHING A HORSE

Timothy Phalen Supposed to Have Been Killed by a Kick.

Timothy Phalen, forty years old, of 324 East Thirty-ninth Street, employed at the stables of the York Condensed Milk Company, at 229 East Thirty-fourth Street, died suddenly yesterday morning while hitching up a horse. It is supposed that the horse kicked him, but several of the other employes say he was suffering from the heat. He was seen to fall in the horse's stable.

An ambulance was called, and Dr. Wilson of Bellevue Hospital attended the man, but could do nothing for him. He died in a short time. An examination was made, and an abrasion was discovered on the left breast. The body is in charge of the Coroner.

SEARLES GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

Refused to Answer Questions When Examined by a Commission.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, adjudged W. D. Searles, Vice President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, guilty of contempt of court.

The contempt arose out of the refusal on the part of Mr. Searles to answer certain questions in a suit brought by the Lake Shore Elevated Railroad Company of Chicago against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, to set aside the foreclosure of a mortgage held by the latter company. The railroad company alleged that it was solvent and that the suit was injuring its interests.

Mr. Searles was examined before a commission, and refused to answer questions regarding the instigation of the foreclosure proceedings or to say whether the Directors had authorized the proceedings.

Justice Beekman suggested that the contempt proceedings be taken to the Court of Appeals, and granted a stay, pending such appeal.

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Despondent and in Ill Health, Mrs. Kate Stevens Swallows Poison.

Mrs. Kate Stevens, the young wife of William Stevens, a signal agent, committed suicide yesterday in front of a hotel at 1,194 Locust Avenue, by swallowing carbolic acid. She was the mother of two children, whom she had taken to her mother's home in Bridgeport last Saturday.

She returned Tuesday, and yesterday arose early and rode to Locust Avenue in a street car and sat down in front of the hotel. Louise Weber, the nine-year-old niece of Mrs. Eckers, the proprietress, saw her raise a bottle to her lips and drink the contents. The girl ran over to Mrs. Stevens, who handed her a letter.

Mrs. Eckers heard the woman say, "God guard and keep my little ones," and called Dr. Lauer, who was on the veranda of the hotel. In spite of all his efforts the woman lived only a few minutes. The letter she handed the little girl was addressed to her sister, Miss Louise Leahy, Bridgeport, Conn. It read: "When you get this I will be dead. Tell pa. I send kisses to the children. God forgive me for what I have done."

Mrs. Stevens is said to have been despondent on account of ill health.

The Cargo Sprung Her Decks.

When the Mallory Line steamship Nueces returned to port Sunday last, after having gone 180 miles down the coast bound for Galveston, her Captain reported that she had returned because the main crank pin of her high pressure engine had broken. The Nueces has been sent to Hoboken for repairs, and it now appears that the cause of her return was due to the springing of her decks, as a result of overloading between decks with a cargo of 750 tons of iron. The main deck settled under the great weight, and the vessel's sides were sprung in, while the spardeck buckled up.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Plots on Upper Seventh Avenue Sold—Other Sales and Auction Room Dealings.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the estate of Edward J. King, to Leopold Kahn, the irregular block bounded by Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues, One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets, with the exception of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Street frontage. The size of the plot sold is 151.4 by 15.9 by 177, and it is reported that Mr. Kahn will immediately improve the site by the erection of apartment houses.

John D. Crimmins has sold the plot at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 100 by 100. This property will also be improved at an early date.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for the Union Real Estate Company, to Sallie W. Wachsman, the new two-story brick dwelling, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 242 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16 by 40 by 100.

Frederick Zittel has sold, for a Mrs. Mullins, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 43 West Ninety-second Street, 20 by 55 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for Hiram R. Becannon, for $25,000, the five-story apartment house, 422 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Fitzsimons & Smith have sold, for Eugene H. Conklin, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 227 West Forty-fifth Street, 20.10 by 56 by 100.5.

Lionel Froelich has sold, for Louis M. Jones, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 181 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 50 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for Mrs. Katie Chock, to a Mr. Crowley, for about $20,000, the four-story dwelling, 224 East Seventy-second Street, 18 by 55 by 100. The seller paid 18,000 for the property in May, 1896.

Charles M. Heymann has sold, for $37,500, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 699 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street, 21 by 80. In payment of about $33,000 of this amount, Mr. Heymann takes the five-story brick double flat, 1,224 Columbus Avenue, 27 by 100.

W. B. Taylor & Son have sold, for Charles Coudert, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 48 West Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to George H. Brower, for $34,550, the five-story stone-front flat, 29 West Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Just as the five-story brick tenement, 117 Chrystie Street, was to be put up at the stand of L. J. Phillips & Co., in foreclosure sale, the attorneys for the defendant came forward with a claim that more had already been offered for the property than could be realized at auction. What the offer was could not be learned, and the plaintiff's attorney demanded that the sale should proceed. The referee, however, finally granted an adjournment until July 13.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Brook Aveaue, east side, 220 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a one-story frame platform, 84 by 12; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Walter Kidder, architect; cost, Grand Central Station, $1,500.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 267 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 21 by 52; W. C. Bergen of 1,948 Washington Avenue, owner; G. W. Bragg of 984 Intervale Avenue, architect; cost, $4,400.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 157 feet east of Brook Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 75; Albert V. Lonnellon, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $29,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 97.6 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story brick storehouse, 25 by 20, and a four-story brick dwelling, 25 by 61; Louis Wirth of 914 Prospect Avenue, owner; Frank Weimerer of 204 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $19,500.

Alterations.

No. 74 East Ninth Street, to a four-story brick store, with lofts; Biglow & Main of 76 East Ninth Street, lessees; Langdon P. Smith of 487 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 279 East Houston Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Albert Reitman of 303 East Houston Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 56 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. Helen M. Warner of 56 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; C. Wilson Atkins of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 430 to 436 Greenwich Street, to a seven-story brick soap factory; James Fyfe of 215 West Forty-fifth Street, owner; Samuel M. Yates of 14 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Southern Boulevard, south side, 100 feet west of Willis Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Mrs. M. Montagh, owner; C. Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; John Rauh of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Alexander Avenue, owner; C. Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 40.11 ft n of 140th St, 25x100; A. Britton Havens, referee, to Simon Docter.....$20,500

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 150 ft s of Scott Av, 50x100; Lizzie H. Brown to John Bottomley.....1,400

BROADWAY, 634, and 166 Crosby St; Louis Sachs and others to William H. C. Jackson.....190,000

BROOK AV, w s, 50.1 ft s of 163d St, 25x60.4; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Thomas Mulhane.....100

BROADWAY, 634, and 166 Crosby St; Louis Sachs and wife to Samuel Sachs..1

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 97th St, 100.11x164.1,13x32.8x irregular; Henry Malbrunn and wife to Isaac Steigewald, ½ part.....1

CLASSEN AV, w s, 176 ft n of Tacoma St, 75.5x110.11x75x102.6; William G. Watt to James Gillie.....1

CLASSEN AV, w s, 100.6 ft n of Tacoma St, 25.1x112.2x25x110.11; William G. Watt to Anthony Kehoe.....370

COLUMBUS AV, 885; William Schneider to John D. Hennessy.....1

HOE ST, w s, 197.8 fe s of Lyon St, 50x100; J. Homer Baldreth, as trustee, to Martha C. Lavelle.....2,350

KIRK PLACE, s w s, Lots 40 and 41, map of Prospect Hill estate; Anna M. Boyd to Annie K. Bleckmann.....17,500

LEWIS ST, s w corner of 8th St, 22.1x53.7x22.2x51; John H. Rogan to Peter Rogan.....14,000

LOTS 96 and 97, map of Undercliffe Terrace; Ephraim B. Levy to Stephen C. Bedell.....2,900

LOT 376, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Frank Miller.....450

LOT 251 to 257, 261 to 263, amended map of the property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to William G. Watt.....2,275

LOT 45, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Patrick J. Rafter and wife.550

MADISON ST., s s, 250.1 ft e of Jackson St, 25x99.11; James Phelan to Thomas D. Connor.....1

PLEASANT AV, 425, 16x66; Arthur Ingraham to L. J. Horowitz.....1

PYNE, ST, e s, 350 ft n of Bayard St, 75x107; Robert Gray and wife to William Metzrath.....2,550

SAMUEL ST, s s, s part of Lot 23, map of East Tremont, 50x100; Ezra H. Linley and wife to William F. Wagner...1

TEASDALE PLACE, w s, 104.9 ft e of Boston Av, 75x100; Retty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Max Goldner.....14,700

UNION AV, s e corner of 149th St, 100x 90x irregular; Thomas Mulhare to Thomas J. McLaughlin.....15,000

WEST 3D ST, s s, 56, 21.4x75; West 3d St, s s, 54, 21.4x75; Stephen G. Thomas and wife to Wm. C. Deshong.....1

3D AV, n w s, 150 ft s w of Orchard St, 50x279x51.8x292; also Orchard St, s w s, 100 ft n w of 3d Av, 100x100; Edward H. Herzog and others to Robert J. Blake.....1

7TH AV, n e corner of 2d St, 50x105, Wakefield; George DeW. Clocke and wife to John Davidson.....1,800

12TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft e of Avenue C, 27x103.3; Maria A. Herter to Gertrude Pira.....1

14TH ST, s s, 263 ft e of Avenue B, 75x 103.3; Maria L. Thompson to Margaret L. Lee.....5

14TH ST, s s, 263 ft e of Avenue B, 75x 103.3; Henry C. Potter and wife to M. Lee.....5

18TH ST, 340 West; Reuben F. Abbott to George Monk and another.....1

36TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of Madison Av, 25x 98.9; A. Pierpont Morgan and wife to Juliet P. Hamilton.....1

45TH ST, s s, 383.2 ft w of 5th Av, 16.10x 100; Robert J. Blake and wife to Edward H. Herzog.....Exchange

47TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Adeline Widmayer to John Muntz.....1

78TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; William E. Lyon, Jr., and wife to Frances Proben.....1

85TH ST, 127 West; 18.6x97.6; Isabelle D. Berry to Ida Schultz.....100

97TH ST, 139 West; Frances Proben to William E. Lyon, Jr.....1

105TH ST, 250 West; James J. Cogan and wife to Robert W. Lyle.....1

106TH ST, 17 and 19 West; George Monk and others to Reuben F. Abbott.....1

110TH ST, s s, 53.4 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; Cephas Brainerd, Jr., referee, to Ann S. Young and another.....8,400

122D ST, 160 East, 17.4x67.2; Nellie J. Pinckney to Louisa A. Finck.....1

123D ST, 225 West, 34.9x100.11; William H. Butler to Thomas F. Tierney and another.....1

123D ST, 326 East, 19.4x100.11; Charles E. F. McCann to Patrick Murray and wife.100

128TH ST, 21 East; Ida Schultz to Isabelle D. Berry.....100

130TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Catherine M. Gomez, as administratrix, to Joseph D. Gomez.....1

130TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Catherine M. Gomez, as administratrix, to Josephine B. Graves.....1

130TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Catherine M. Gomez and others to Joseph D. Gomez.....1

130TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Catherine M. Gomez and others to Josephine B. Graves.....1

145TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 17x99.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church.....3,000

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118; Charles L. McGlade and wife to Robert Davis.....1

165TH ST, s s, 286.8 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x 68x16.10x65.8; Christine Hansson and another to George W. Van Slyck.....1

Recorded Leases.

BAXTER, Mervin W., and another to Charles F. Baxter; Main St, e s, 50x 100, Westchester, 5 years.....$600

McCONNELL, Arthur, to Joseph Kavanagh; 66 and 68 Sheriff St, 5 years.....900

MORAN, A. D., executor, to Charles H. McElroy; 536 Hudson St, 2 11-12 years.....2,800

WOLFRATH, William H., to August Fritz; 816 Courtlandt Av, 3 years.....240

Recorded Mortgages.

BERRY, Isabella D., to Ida Schultz; 21 East 128th St, 3 years.....$13,250

BACKE, John, and wife to Barbara Backe and others; n s of 3d St, 44 ft e of Avenue I, 1 year.....500

BERTINE, Edward D., and wife to Emma H. S. Merrill; 967 East 135th St, 3 years.3,000

BLAKE, Robert J., to Alfred J. Wakeman; n w s of Marcher Av, 150 ft s w of Orchard St; also s w s of Orchard St, 100 ft n w of Marcher Av, 3 years.....3,500

BLAKE, Robert J., to Edward H. Herzog and others; s w s of Orchard St, 150 ft n w of Marcher Av, 3 years.....1,000

BRAGDON, Millie C., to George S. Carter; s w corner of Broadway and 20th St, 2 years.....3,000

BRULL, Josephine G., and husband to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 94th St, 209.4 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years.....10,000

BRULL, Josephine G., and husband to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 94th St, 182.11 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years.....10,000

CAMPINI, Louise and Carlo, to David A. Fitzgerald; 154 East 33d St, installments

CLERKE, Jane E., executrix, &c., of Thomas W. Clerke, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 181 East 34th St, 3 years.....5,000

CONNER, Catharine B., and Margaret L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Edgecombe Av, e s, 340.7 ft s of 145th St, 2 years.....1,100

DAVIDSON, John, to G. DeWitt Clocke; n e corner of 7th Av and 2d St, Wakefield, 1 year.....500

DEERING, Edward M. and James J., by guardian, to William A. Butler, as trustee for Helen M. Hazeltine; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and Lawrence St, 3 years.....12,500

DESHONG, Maurice W., to Stephen G. Thomas; 54 and 56 West 3d St, ½ part..20,000

DE RUYTER, John E., and wife and Henrietta M. De Ruyter to Joseph D. Farrington; e s of Amsterdam Av, 77.2 ft n of 84th St, 5 years.....10,000

DE RUYTER, Elia and Henrietta M., to Warren Chesbrough; e s of Amsterdam Av, 27.2 ft n of 84th St, 5 years.....10,000

DE RUYTER, Henrietta M., and Louise DeR. Campbell to Joseph O. Farrington; e s of Amsterdam Av, 52.2 ft n of 84th St, 5 years.....10,000

DIECKMANN, Amile K., to Lambert Suydam; e s of 4th St, 179.6 ft n of Bank St, 3 years.....2,000

DIETZEL, Henry, and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 310 and 311, Block E, of amended map of the property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years.....450

DUFF, Mary, to Henry Schwalenberg; n s of 18th St, at boundary line of lands of Isaac Lawrence, Benjamin McVicker, and others, from lands of William W. Gilbert, 5 years.....5,500

FERLY, William C., to Sarah F. Fabbricotti, as executrix, &c., of Luciano Fabbricotti; n e corner of Washington Av and 165th St, 3 years.....6,000

GENIN, Catherine F. and Frank B., to Philip Wood; n s of 94th St, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.....1,000

GOLDNER, Max, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n s of Teasdale Place, 104.8 ft e of Boston Av, demand.....7,500

GORDON, Frank W., and John Gillingham and wives to William C. Teasdale; Lot 292, Block H, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years..2,000

GORDON, Mary H., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of 9th Av and 52d St, 1 year.....25,000

GORDON, Mary H., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 52d St, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.....5,000

GORDON, Mary H., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 9th Av, 25.5 ft n of 52d St, 1 year.....20,000

HANSSON, Ola, and wife to Herman Kuntze and others, trustees, &c.; n s of 164th St, 169.8 ft w of Edgecombe Road, &c., 3 years.....20,500

HAUSMANN, Kate, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; e s of 9th Av, 98.9 ft e of 25th St, 2 years.....2,500

HENNESSY, John D., and Ellen, to William F. Havemeyer; 835 Columbus Av, 3 years.....15,000

HENNESSY, John D. and Ellen, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 885 Columbus Av, 5 years.....25,000

HOROWITZ, Louis J., to Rosa Palm; w s of Pleasant Av, 33.11 ft n of 122d St, 5 years.....5,000

KEHOE, Anthony, to William G. Watt; w s of Classen Av, 100.7 ft s of Tacoma St, 3 years.....100

KOOK, Mabel S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 323 West 32d St, 3 years.6,000

KOOK, Mabel S., and husband to Helena S. Price; n s of 32d St, 233.4 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years.....2,700

LAVIGNE, Paul D., and wife to the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church; s s of 82d St, 230.11 ft e of 7th Av, being 154 and 156 West 32d St, 3 years.....10,500

LYLE, Robert W., to James J. Coogan; s s of 105th St, 134.11 ft e of West End Av, 1 year.....2,500

LYON, William E., Jr., to Emma K. Lyon; 139 West 97th St, demand.....2,000

MAIBRUNN, Henry, and others to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n e corner of Boulevard and 97th St, 1 year.....30,000

McDONNELL, Edward, and wife to Elizabeth Dright; w s of Webster Av, 375.4 ft n of 79th St, 5 years.....2,600

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Thomas Mulhare; s e corner of 149th St and Union Av, 1 year.....2,000

McMULLEN, Katie M., and Martha O. Hein to Thomas O'Connor; 547 East 142d St, 3 years.....4,250

MEYERHOFF, Mary, and husband to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 145th St, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year.

MILLER, Frank, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 376, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years.....225

MORGAN, Louisa J., to the East River Savings Institution; s s of 77th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.....10,000

PEYERL, Anton, to Isabel Peyerl; s s of 86th St, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years.....5,000

PROBEN, Frances, to William E. Lyon, Jr.; n s of 78th St, 50 ft w of Amsterdam Av, installments.....4,800

QUINN, Elizabeth, to Westchester Fire Insurance Company; n w s of 3d Av, 100 ft s w of Orchard St, 3 years.....4,000

ROGERS, Susannah M., to the United States Fire Insurance Company; e s of Broadway, 50.2 ft s of Lawrence St, 1 year.....700

RUSH, Bernard, and wife to Elizabeth Gattman; e s of Webster Av, 50 ft s of 203d St, 3 years.....2,000

SAIDEL, Benjamin, and others to the United States Trust Company of New York; 229 Sullivan St, 5 years.....20,000

SAIDEL, Benjamin, and others to Emilie J. Murray; e s of Sullivan St, 325 ft n of Bleecker St, 3 years.....9,000

SCHAPPERT, Theresa, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n w corner of 9th Av and 94th St and 3 adjoining lots, 5 years, (four mortgages).....51,000

SCHAPPERT, Theresa, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; w s of 9th Av, 50.8 and 25.9 ft s of 95th St; also s w corner of 95th St and 2d Av, (three mortgages, 5 years.....89,000

SCHAPPERT, Theresa, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 95th St, 80 and 98.9 and 123.9 ft w of 2d Av, (three mortgages,) 5 years.....27,500

SCHAPPERT, Theresa, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 94th St, 105.8, 131.4, and 157.1 ft w of 2d Av, (three mortgages,) 5 years.....30,000

SCHNEIDER, William, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 883, and 889 Columbus Av, 3 years, (three mortgages).....75,000

SHIDLOVSKY, Morris and Sarah, to Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association; 23 Catharine St, 5 years.....18,000

SIMMONS, Charles M., to Joseph Wood; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft n of 179th St, demand.....7,000

STEINKAMP, Christopher H., and wife to Eva C. Salter; 1,591 2d Av, 5 years....10,000

STEINMANN, Sigmund B., and wife to John Wilson to the Louis Weber Building Company; s e corner of West End Av and 97th St, ¼ year.....36,305

STEINMANN, Sigmund B., and wife and John Wilson to the Louis Weber Building Company; s e corner of West End Av and 97th St, 3 months.....8,155

STEINMANN, Sigmund B., and wife and John Wilson to Francis M. Jencks; s e corner of West End Av and 97th St, 1 year.....7,403

TUITE, John, to A. Weston & Co. and Stanton & Brewster; n e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 124th St, 1 year.....9,000

WATT, Thomas L., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s e corner of 141st St and 7th Av, 1 year.....40,000

WEED, Joseph Ev., to the Foskett & Bishop Company; s s of 83d St, 300 ft w of West End Av, ½ year.....800

WILLIS, Amelia P., to the Bank for Savings of New York; 61 West 105th St, 5 years.....15,000

WILLIAMS, Edward G., and Thomas Farley and wives to Johannna M. Miller; w s of Prospect Av, 128.2 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years.....3,000

WILLIAMS, Edward G., and Thomas Farley and wives to Johanna M. Miller; w s of Prospect Av, 149.5 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years.....3,000

ZEIG, Simon J. and Elisabetta H., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 278, Block G, amended map of the Hudson P. Rose property, Mapes estate, 3 years.....250

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADRIAN, Michael J., executor of Theresa Dorner, to Frances Skelly.....$8,000

BOTHNER, Katharina and George, Jr., executors of George Bothner, to Herman G. Bernauer and others.....1

CHITTENDEN, Simeon B., Jr., and others, trustees of Simeon B. Chittenden, to Graham Chittenden and others.....1

COHN, Sigmund, to Ellen Kahn.....1,000

CONGER, Clarence R., to Joseph Alexander.....1

CONSTANT, S. Victor, to J. F. Kernochan, as Commissioner.....5,000

FELLOWS, William G., administrator, &c., to Phebe S. Sullivan.....20,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee and Trust Company to John D. Heins.....8,000

HALSTEAD, James M., and another, trustees of William A. Halstead, to Marie A. Littlefield.....Omitted

HEIDE, Henry, to John Maesel.....3,017

MACDONALD, Frances J., executrix of Margaret M. Macdonald, to John W. Haaren.....6,500

MARX, Salomon, to R. Guggenheimer, one-half part.....1,250

MONTROSS, Henrietta M., to Sarah J. Burby, (three assignments).....9,000

SNOW, Frederick A., to Edward Winslow.1

THE DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY of Madison, N. J., to Alice M. Hoyt....29,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMpany of New York to F. M. Jencks, (two assignments).....Nominal

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Mary E. Fairbrother.....2,758

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Samuel T. Carter, Jr.....1,208

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Charles A. Bernhard.....3,800

THIERS, Charlo, as guardian, &c., to William J. R. Thiers.....Nominal

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow....1

WOOD, Philip, to Mary E. Runk.....1,000

WRENN, Christian, to Peter Wynen and another.....Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

EAST BROADWAY, 45; A. Cohen and others against Mrs. Anna Simon, owner; M. Berkowitz, contractor.....70

ROMANCE OF MORRO CASTLE

Filibuster Noonan's Return to New York After Fourteen Months in the Spanish Prison.

HAD BEEN REPORTED DEAD

Found His Home Abandoned—His Wife, Believing Herself to be a Widow, Married a Man Who Is Now Wearing Noonan's Clothes.

The romance of John Patrick Noonan, able-bodied seaman and adventurer, hailing from Brooklyn, contains a chapter as thrilling as any in Thackeray's "Henry Esmond" and a verse as sad as any in Longfellow's "Enoch Arden."

After fourteen months in Morro Castle, Cuba, the result of a filibustering expedition, Noonan reached here last Tuesday, and made direct for his home, to surprise his young wife. He found an empty home, and was told by the neighbors that his wife had married another man, and was living they did not know where. Noonan had been reported killed by the Spaniards a year ago.

When he went away, in 1895, he left his wife living at 17 Hubert Street, New York. He shipped aboard the filibuster Ernewood, from Port Richmond, near Philadelphia, and arranged with his employers to send his wages to his wife. The wages were big, and the adventurer knew that his wife would be comfortable while he was away. In November, 1895, the Ernewood put to sea with a small cargo of coal, beneath which was hidden many cases of arms and ammunition. Capt. Rogers commanded the vessel.

Noonan's first trip was easily made, the coal being landed at Havana, and at nighttime, the cases of arms being sent ashore in bateaux to a deserted point on the coast.

The Ernewood returned to Philadelphia, and the Brooklyn adventurer immediately shipped aboard the Laurada. Sixty insurgents, fifty cases of rifles, and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition were successfully landed on the eastern end of the island, after a short chase by the Spanish gunboats Cordelia and Santa Maria.

The third trip was the cause of all of Noonan's troubles. He made it from New York, on March 9, 1896, as assistant engineer, and was to get $300 a trip. At Havana he left the Laurada in a fruit boat at night, and landed at the coal pier of Moro Castle. The sentry challenged, but let him pass. In a spirit of dare-devilry the Brooklynite began to inspect the outside of the castle, and was caught prowling around by Spanish guards. They told him he was their prisoner. Noonan made a break for the pier and his boat. He was fired on and hit in the shoulder. As he was in the darkness he returned the fire from his revolver, wounding one of the guards.

He was captured and put in a cell. After two months in the castle a hearing was given him, and he was again locked up. His cell was small and reeking in filth. For ten more months he was held there, and then another trial was granted, and he was told to go back to America and never return. In rags and without a cent he left the castle and made his way to Key West, where he shipped aboard an American schooner and worked his way home.

The Laurada people told him that his wife had been paid his money. Now he cannot find her, and his friends tell him that his successor to her affections is a Brooklyn engineer named Carruthers. Literally this man stepped into his shoes, and is said to have even worn Noonan's clothes that had been left at home.

Noonan is thirty-six years of age, short, stalwart, and strongly made. His face is tanned as dark as that of an Spaniard, but his sharp, gray eyes stamp him the bold, fearless Yankee that he is. Noonan, with signs of moisture in his eyes, said that his wife is a plump, rosy-cheeked Irish girl, and that he married her three days after her arrival in this country. If the stories of her second marriage are false, he says that he will gladly take her and care for her, but if she has been untrue to him he will enlist for a long term in the navy.

His wife's maiden name was Lillie White, and she came from Dublin. The marriage was performed at St. Veronica's Church, Van Voorhis and Myrtle streets, Brooklyn. As yet Noonan has been unable to locate either his wife or Carruthers.

DOG SHOT IN WATER STREET.

Connelly Held Him While the Policeman Fired Three Bullets.

A black-and-tan dog, frothing at the mouth and otherwise acting strangely, was in Water Street, between Roosevelt and James Street, yesterday, when some one started a panic by shouting, "Mad dog!" Children playing on the block started to run away, and the dog, perhaps equally frightened, followed their example. He ran against the hind legs of a horse, and the horse kicked him. Then he yelped.

Several policemen, attracted by the fleeing children, rapidly drew their revolvers in the roadway in futile attempts to hit the dog. Jerry Connelly of 3 James Street caught the animal by the leg and was bitten in the hand. He held on until Roundsman Sweeny killed the dog with three bullets. The police made Connelly go to the Hudson Street Hospital, where the wound was cauterized.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Graham School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
Fall term begins Sept 30.
176 West 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
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Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

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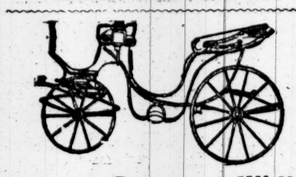

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RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.
STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.
WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A.M., 11:10 P.M.
LAKESIDE INN, 7:30 P.M., 7:10 A.M., 10:55 P.M.
NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P.M; ar 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.
THE GRAND VIEW, 7:30 P.M, 7:10 A.M, 10:55 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N. Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 8:15 P.M.; 7:55 A.M., 11:40 P.M.
AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 8:57 P.M., 8:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.
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Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE.
Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Highland Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Saale, Tu., Jy. 13, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., July 20, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Jy. 24, 10 AM Spree, Sat., Au. 21, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friederich der Grosse....Thursday, July 15, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 22, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, July 10, 10 AM Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM
Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Jy. 22, 10 AM F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10 AM
Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 5, 7 AM Columbia, Sept. 2, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Prussia, July 10, 1:30 PM Penn'a, July 17, 8 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. from NEW YORK JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....July 14 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4
NEW YORK.....July 21 ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11
PARIS.....July 28 PARIS.....Aug. 18

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Southw'k, Jy. 14, 4:30 PM Noordland, July 28, noon
Berlin, July 21, noon Friesland, Aug. 4, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., July 10, 10 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delorme, Sat., July 17, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Anchoria, July 10, noon Circassia, July 24, noon
Furnessia, July 17, noon Ethiopia, July 31, noon
City of Rome.....Sept. 11 and Oct. 9
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.

MURDER SUSPECTS IN COURT

Martin Thorn and Mrs. Nack Stand Side by Side in General Sessions.

KEEP QUIET, SAID THE WOMAN

Couple Accused of the Death of William Guldensuppe Arraigned Together to Plead—W. F. Howe Assigned to Defend the Man.

Martin Thorn and Augusta Nack, jointly indicted for the murder on June 26 of William Guldensuppe, were arraigned together yesterday morning before Judge Newburger in Part I. of General Sessions to plead to the indictment. After Clerk Hall had read the charge and asked the prisoners to plead, Mr. House of Friend, House & Grossman, counsel for the woman, asked that the proceedings be delayed until Monday.

"We believe," he said, "that we desire to demur to the indictment, but we have as yet had no opportunity to examine it. We think it is demurrable."

District Attorney Olcott, who represented the people, said he had no objection, and Judge Newburger made the order as requested. Mr. Friend explained that he appeared only for Mrs. Nack, and Thorn said he had neither counsel nor means to employ one. The Judge said he would assign a lawyer to represent him, and later in the day W. F. Howe of Howe & Hummel consented to accept the assignment.

Before the arraignment in General Sessions, Thorn was taken from Police Headquarters by Detectives McCauley and Price to Jefferson Market Court. They drove there in a carriage with two white horses. The courtroom and the approaches to the court and the prison were crowded with people curious to see the man accused of what was perhaps the most brutal and cold-blooded murder of the decade.

In Jefferson Market Court.

The police court proceedings were brief. McCauley made an affidavit that Thorn is the "unknown" mentioned in the complaint against Mrs. Nack, that he had been indicted by the Grand Jury, and that he was held under the authority of a bench warrant. Mrs. Nack, whose examination had been set by Magistrate Flammer for the morning, had been taken from the Jefferson Market prison to the Tombs by an order from the District Attorney's office at 7:30 o'clock.

Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky told the Magistrate that the action of the Grand Jury had superseded the jurisdiction of the lower court and rendered further proceedings unnecessary. Lawyer Friend, representing Mrs. Nack, disagreed with him, and Magistrate Flammer said he was not sure the point was well taken. Both lawyers agreed to submit briefs Tuesday morning, and the further hearing was adjourned until then.

Keepers McManus and McDermott took Mrs. Nack from the Jefferson Market Prison to the Tombs. It was not generally known that she was to be transferred, and no crowd awaited her appearance on the street. She traveled with the keepers by the Eighth Street car to the Broadway cable road, to Franklin Street, and walked over to the prison. At 10 o'clock she was taken to the office of Assistant District Attorney Mitchell. She made no statement of any sort.

Thorn was taken directly to Part I. by the detectives. Despite a three days' growth of beard on his face, he looked neat and complacent. He was apparently unconcerned, and there was no tremor of the well-shaped, well-kept white hand as he placed it on the rail before him. He was standing there some moments when, after her name had been called by the clerk, a rustle of expectancy and a turning of heads announced Mrs. Nack's entrance from the Tombs.

"Keep Quiet," Said Mrs. Nack.

She walked straight toward the bar, looking neither to the left nor right, her head bent slightly forward. Thorn turned and looked at her squarely as she approached. It was the first meeting since they were publicly accused of the murder. As they stood side by side Mrs. Nack leaned slightly toward him and whispered out of the corner of her mouth:

"Schweig still," (the German for "keep quiet.")

Thorn smiled, the woman looked up, their eyes met, and her face brightened and lost something of the greenish tinge that has replaced the ruddy complexion that distinguished her when first arrested. Both then stood erect, listening with evident interest to Mr. House's statement to the court.

At the close of the proceedings, the prisoners were taken to the Tombs. They exchanged no word as they walked down the corridor with the detectives. Late in the afternoon Mr. Howe had a long consultation with Thorn. Mr. Howe said he would dispute the jurisdiction of New York County, and would claim that, as the alleged crime was committed in Queens County, the case should be tried there. District Attorney Olcott said Mr. Howe's contention is untenable.

Mr. House will insist that his client be tried separately, and that the District Attorney be compelled to separate the charges. Both sides claim to be anxious to have an early day set for the trial.

None of the witnesses who have made statements to the District Attorney's office is under detention. Gotha, who is suffering from a mild attack of nervous prostration, is out of town. Mr. Olcott consented to his going, and no one, it is said, but the county officers know his present address.

SEEKING THE MISSING HEAD.

Grappling Irons Raking the Bottom of the East River.

The police are still hard at work looking for evidence and trying to corroborate that they already have. The plated watch and chain Guldensuppe wore when last seen alive has not been found, although the detectives have visited every pawnbroker's shop in the city. Two detectives were sent to Brooklyn early yesterday, but returned last night to report their lack of success.

The work of dragging the East River for the head that John Gotha says Martin Thorn told him he dropped overboard from a ferryboat on June 26 was continued all day yesterday without success. Four launches and the police boat, under the direction of Capt. Schultz, began operations early in the morning at the East Twenty-third Street slip of the Greenpoint Ferry line. A big crowd watched the work from the shore, and howled encouragement to the men on the launches every time the grappling irons brought up an old coat, a bundle of rags, or even a stone. But for the most part the irons came up empty.

The magnitude of the job undertaken can be appreciated when the work to be done is properly understood. No one knows—that is, no one but the man who disposed of it—in what part of the river, if in any part, the head was thrown. The theory is that it was between the Astoria Ferry, at Ninety-second Street, and the Greenpoint Ferry, at East Tenth Street. The East River is wide and swift between those points, and the bottom is in some places mud and elsewhere sand.

The boatmen are working on the theory that the head was thrown from a boat just as the boat was entering one of the slips, and that the wash dragged it into the slip before it had time, weighted as it was, to sink. They expect to find it in the shelter of the piles of one of the slips.

The tide was running too strongly at noon for the men to continue the work at the Twenty-third Street slip, and the boats were moved to Ninety-second Street. The Thirty-fourth Street slip will be searched to-day.

Acting Inspector O'Brien denied absolutely the statement attributed to a police official that Thorn had made a complete confession that he killed Guldensuppe, and exonerating Mrs. Nack from all complicity in or knowledge of the murder.

"As far as a confession from Thorn is concerned," said the Acting Inspector, "it is not needed, and we do not care if he makes a confession or not. We have absolute proof that he committed the murder, and have no doubt both the prisoners will be convicted. We are looking for more evidence merely to clinch what we already have."

Date for Inquest Not Fixed.

Coroner Tuthill said yesterday that he has not yet decided when to hold an inquest on the remains in the Morgue. He will wait as long as possible in hope that the missing head may be recovered. No record of the identification of the dismembered corpse as William Guldensuppe is on file in his office or in the Morgue. The Coroner said he believes the body is that of Guldensuppe, but that it has not yet been legally proved to be so.

COMPLAINTS OF POOR GAS.

Reduction of Candle Power, It Is Said, Has Followed the Reduction of Price.

There is complaint from residents on the west side in the neighborhood of Eightieth Street, both north and south, of the quality of the illuminating gas furnished them. They say it is at times so poor that even with the most improved burner there is no pleasure in reading. A like complaint is made by residents in the corresponding neighborhood on the east side. And the suspicion has arisen in the minds of consumers of gas that the companies have met the recent legislation reducing the legal price of gas by lowering its quality.

The matter was brought to the attention of Edward G. Love, Gas Examiner, yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who asked his opinion.

"There has been a dropping of candle power," he said, "following the reduction of price right straight through of from 1 to 1½ so far."

By "right straight through" Mr. Love said he meant all the gas companies. He said he supposed this was done because the companies had decided they could not afford to maintain the quality at the price, but that was only his opinion.

Mr. Love said the neighborhood from which the complaints came was supplied by the Knickerbocker branch of the Consolidated Company, from works in East Ninety-ninth Street. Occasionally the gas is mixed with that from other branches of the company when the supply is found to be inadequate, and thus the quality may vary.

This is all water gas and gets its illuminating quality from naphtha; hence the quality depends on the amount of naphtha furnished it. Mr. Love said that only a few hours previously he had tested the Knickerbocker branch gas at Seventy-ninth Street and found it to be of twenty-five candle power; this he regarded as satisfactory. The gas made by each and every company is tested once a day. No tests are made on the west side, as very little gas is made there, and it would be expensive to fit out offices for testing.

Poor gas in the burner, Mr. Love declared, may be due to low pressure in the mains or to deficient candle power. He would advise the consumer to make his own test with a pressure gauge and to report the result, in case it is found to be too low, to the companies. They are interested in knowing of any defects or obstructions in the mains, and he thought they would willingly adopt remedial measures. There is, he said, no city employe with authority to examine into this matter.

J. NAUL, JR., PREFERRED DEATH

Imprisonment with Abstinence from Drink Threatened and He Took Poison to Avoid Arrest.

Joseph Naul, Jr., fifty years old, committed suicide yesterday at his home, 1,018 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. He was seated at the breakfast table at the time, and, taking a cup of coffee, raised it, remarking to his father: "Well, father, this is the last drink I will ever take." His father answered:

"You would have been a better man had you drunk nothing else but that sort of drink."

A few minutes later the son became ill, and said that he had taken cyanide of potassium. Word was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital, and Ambulance Surgeon Barrett went to the house, but the man was dead before his arrival. A small paper with a few of the crystals still clinging to it was found on the dining room floor, and was recognized as the deadly poison by the surgeon.

Naul had become a habitual drunkard and was a dead weight upon his father, who had finally applied for a commitment for his half-century-old son, who, on learning the fact, said to an acquaintance: "I would rather be dead than in a place where I couldn't get a drink." He was married, and, with his wife and a sixteen-year-old daughter, lived with his father.

POISON WAS IN THE COFFEE.

Contractor Hart of Brooklyn Died—His Family Recovered.

Coroner Nason of Brooklyn made an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Peter Hart, a well-to-do contractor, who died yesterday at his home, 357 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The Coroner was satisfied that Mr. Hart's death was due to an accident. He had been ill for some time, and on Thursday morning was taken violently ill after drinking coffee.

Three daughters of Mr. Hart, Cacelia, Lavinia, and Alice, were also taken ill at the same time, but they recovered and were all right yesterday. The coffee dregs were analyzed by Dr. E. C. Carroll, who found a gray sediment and indications of arsenic. The coffee was made by one of the daughters, but she did not notice anything suspicious about it. She also drank it as usual, and was made sick with the others.

HER CHILD WAS MISSING.

Story Started that an Immigrant Threw Her Offspring Overboard.

Angela Garofalo, about forty years old, whose husband died two years ago, is among a batch of immigrants who will be deported. She arrived here before the fire on Ellis Island, and a child was born two days after she arrived.

During the excitement of the fire at Ellis Island one of the ferryboat deck hands saw the woman drop the baby in the long grass on the island. He picked it up and gave it to a woman who he supposed was the one who dropped it.

The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and it was discovered later that the child was not with her. It has not since been accounted for, and stories gained circulation that the mother had thrown it overboard from the Ellis Island ferryboat when being brought from the island the night of the fire.

The immigration officials give no credence to this story. If they did, they say that the woman would be placed under arrest and not deported.

A countryman of this city, who desired to marry the woman, made an effort to secure her release, but she will be sent back to Italy, on the ground that she is not a person of good moral character.

Adolph Rau Hanged Himself.

Adolph Rau, thirty-seven years old, of 195 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself with a clothesline made fast to the top of his dining room door. Milkman Edward Hawley saw the body, and notified the family, the members of which slept in the adjoining room. Rau's little daughter said that her father had awakened her and kissed her good-bye. Rau was in business in Twenty-ninth Street, this city, as a lithographer, and was in prosperous circumstances. He had been in ill health for a long time.

Bicycle Instructor Injured.

Malvern Levy of 157 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, a bicycle instructor, while giving a lesson to a pupil last evening, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, was run into by the pupil and thrown to the street. His right shoulder bone was broken, and he was removed to Harlem Hospital.

Hegeman Is the ex-Postmaster.

Joseph Hegeman, whose sentence of imprisonment was commuted from eight to six years by President McKinley on Thursday, is the ex-Postmaster of Bayville, Queens County, who was found short in his accounts in 1894. Post Office Inspectors George W. Beavers and J. Jacobs arrested him on Oct. 17, 1894, and he was sent to the Kings County Penitentiary.

Reports from Whaling Schooners.

The schooner City of Baltimore, which arrived yesterday from Macoris, reported that on July 4, in latitude 33 degrees 21 minutes, longitude 74 degrees 1 minute, she spoke the whaling schooner William A. Grosier of Provincetown, Mass., with 120 barrels of oil, and all well aboard. The Grosier reported the whaling schooner Carrie D. Knowles in the vicinity with 80 barrels.

A life often hangs in the balance, because "a slight cold" has been suffered to turn chronic, when a prompt resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT would have turned the scale.—Adv.

REV. DR. S. B. HALLIDAY DEAD

Former Assistant of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Succumbs to Paralysis.

A PIONEER CITY MISSIONARY

Twenty Years in the Service of Plymouth Church and Devotedly Attached to the Great Preacher Under Whom He Labored.

ORANGE, July 9.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Bryam Halliday, pastor of the Beecher Memorial Church in Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, and formerly assistant to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth Church, died at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of his friend, Phineas P. Stanton of this city.

He arrived here a week ago to remain during the heated term. On Monday last, after breakfast, he was stricken with paralysis. He was unconscious most of the time until his death.

Samuel Bryam Halliday, for a score of years the friend and helper of Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth Church, was born in Morristown, N. J., June 5, 1812. His father was a builder and not a man of large means. His mother was a descendant of John Alden. Young Halliday was brought up on a farm just out of Morristown. In 1825 the elder Halliday removed to New York with his family, and Samuel was permitted to attend a public school for a short time. Subsequently the young man became a clerk in a grocery store, where he remained for three years, relinquishing the place to accept a clerkship in a dry goods store in Pearl Street.

While applying himself faithfully to his duties as a clerk, the young man's thoughts and ambitions turned toward the church. He attended Dr. Spring's Presbyterian Church, and when eighteen years old he established the second Sunday school infant class in the country. He endeavored to prepare himself for the ministry, but his eyes failed him in consequence of overwork, and he was obliged to give up his ministerial ambition for the time being. Soon afterward he accepted an offer of support from Moses Allen, a well-known New York banker, and an elder in Dr. Spring's church, and began to do city mission work, in which he continued for several years.

At the solicitation of the officers of the Female Guardian Society, Mr. Halliday labored among the poor and sick along the docks. While pursuing that work he placed a library on the steamship Fulton, the first steamer built for the United States Navy. A severe attack of nervous prostration caused Mr. Halliday to give up that work, and he went to Providence, R. I., where he embarked in mercantile business. On March 23, 1833, he was married to Miss Mary W. Chapin of Uxbridge, Mass. For about twenty years Mr. Halliday continued in business in Providence. Deciding to devote the remainder of his life to Christian work as a minister of the Gospel, he returned to New York and completed his theological studies. In 1863 he was called to the Congregational Church of Lodi, N. J., where he was ordained and installed.

The Rev. Mr. Halliday remained in Lodi two years, when he accepted a call to the management of the Five Points House of Industry. In 1868 he established his home in Brooklyn, and he and his family became constant attendants at Plymouth Church. A strong friendship developed between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Halliday, and three years later, when the great preacher asked Mr. Halliday to become his helper, the invitation was promptly and gladly accepted. In the Fall of 1869 the Rev. Mr. Halliday entered upon his duties as assistant pastor of Plymouth Church. He continued to hold that position until Mr. Beecher's death, and subsequently he was made pastor of the Beecher Memorial Church.

For nearly twenty years, Assistant Pastor Halliday served Plymouth Church, and Mr. Beecher on many occasions testified to the value of his services. He relieved the noted pastor from a large amount of the detail and drudgery of the parish work, and he endeared himself to the members of the large congregation as a pastoral visitor. He conducted many of the prayer meetings and preached in Mr. Beecher's place when the latter was away on his vacations. At one period in the history of Plymouth Church Mr. Halliday acted as clerk of the parish in addition to his other duties. He was devotedly attached to his chief, and nothing gave him greater satisfaction than to tell him that he was getting to look like Mr. Beecher.

Soon after Mr. Beecher's death, Mr. Halliday resigned his connection with Plymouth Church, and the church raised a sum of money and purchased an annuity for him. The Trustees also voted him the free use of his family pew in Plymouth Church for life. Within a few months after his retirement from his old post, finding idleness irksome, he began serving without pay as pastor of a little Congregational Church in the Ocean Hill district of Brooklyn, which, in course of time, became the Beecher Memorial Church. By his personal efforts he raised money enough to clear the church of debt, and he continued to act as its pastor until advancing years and failing health compelled him to retire.

The venerable clergyman lived at 77 Hicks Street for the greater part of his residence in Brooklyn. His wife died about seven years ago, and of seven children born to the couple, three survive, one son, Frank S. Halliday, and two unmarried daughters. The Rev. Mr. Halliday had been in very poor health since last October.

RAILROAD COMPANIES OBJECT.

Metropolitan and Twenty-third Street Complain of Assessment.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company made application to Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday for a referee to take evidence as to the property on which it should pay taxes. The Tax Commissioners have assessed the company's real property at $2,855,000, and its personal property at $14,493,946.

The company is satisfied with the valuation of its real property, but objects that, as $8,095,688.73 of the personal property consists of stocks taxed in the capital stock of the companies represented, they should not pay taxes on them again.

Furthermore the company says its indebtedness in January last was $25,300,754.59.

The Twenty-third Street cross-town line has also taken to court its objection to an assessment at $300,000, and declares it should be exempt as its indebtedness is $400,000.

Justice Truax issued writs of certiorari returnable in twenty days on both applications.

Passengers on Ocean Liners.

Thomas F. Bayard, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, is booked to sail on the steamship St. Louis next Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. De Witt Warner sailed yesterday for Glasgow on the steamship State of Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Appleton and S. L. Babcock will sail to-day on the steamship La Bretagne for Havre.

Baron and Baroness Fava, the Right Rev. S. Byrne, D. D., Bishop of Nashville; the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Hall, and the Right Rev. M. J. Hoban of Scranton, Penn., are booked to sail to-day on the North German Lloyd steamship Fulda for Genoa.

Married and Allowed to Land.

Fritz Maetzke, who is said to be a Lieutenant in a German infantry regiment, and Anna Hampel, who was a servant in the house of Fritz's father, arrived together in the steerage of the steamship Asturia. They were well provided with money, and the immigration officials permitted them to land after they had submitted to the matrimonial ceremony. The wedding took place yesterday at the Leo House, on State Street.

Smuggled Tobacco Found.

Special Customs Inspectors Brown and Donohue received information of the smuggling of tobacco on the steamship Southwark of the Red Star Line by members of the crew. Six small bales of Sumatra leaf tobacco were found in a hotel at Dey and West Streets, and a quantity was found aboard the vessel. Several of the crew have disappeared, and suspicion rests upon them. The tobacco weighed about 500 pounds, and is valued at over $2 a pound.

Fireworks at Manhattan.

The pyrotechnic display shown in the open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach July 5 will be duplicated to-night if the weather be propitious. Additions will be made to the programme presented Monday, and Mr. Pain promises to excel anything he has yet done in the way of color effects in fire.

LEGAL NOTES.

A HOLOGRAPHIC WILL CONSTRUED.—Lizzie H. Perkins, who died in Paris, in September, 1891, had drawn her own will about nineteen months previously, without legal aid or advice. The fourth clause of the instrument contained this provision: "I appoint Ellen C. Woodbury as my legatee, and give her all not before specified in this, and request her to give as I may direct or sell from what remains." By the fifth clause she appointed Levi P. Morton, with two others, as her executors, and directed that they "shall sell bonds, stocks, and other property, and give the money thus collected to hospitals and homes for women in Washington and New York." The only heir-at-law and next of kin of the testatrix was her father, Thomas Harward, who at the time of her death was one hundred and three years old. In the action brought by ex-Gov. Morton, as sole surviving executor, for the construction of the will, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the late General Term of the First Department, holding, by Justice Martin—Justices O'Brien and Vann dissenting—that the fourth clause was a good general residuary clause, and that the bequest in the fifth clause, being void for uncertainty, lapsed, fell into the residuum, and passed to the person named in the fourth clause as general residuary legatee, and not to the next of kin by intestacy. The appeal was made by the executors of Thomas Harward, who died shortly after the testatrix. The Court says no particular mode of expression is necessary to constitute a residuary legatee; it is sufficient if the intention of the testator be plainly expressed in the will, that the surplus of the estate, after payment of debts and legacies, shall be taken by a person there designated. Miss Perkins's estate amounted to about $150,000. Her father was possessed of a fortune in his own right, much of which he gave to charities. The respondent was the testatrix's most intimate friend, the one upon whom she relied to destroy her papers and family pictures, and for the disposition of some portion of her estate when she was "too wild with the thought of death" to do what she would.

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PRIVILEGES AS AFFECTING LIBEL.—After charges of unprofessional conduct had been made some years ago to the General Term of the Supreme Court against William Youmans, a practicing attorney of the village of Delhi, supported by affidavits of eighteen witnesses, and a denial had been filed, supported by affidavits of fifty-four witnesses, a reference was ordered by the court to take proofs. A list of "questions to be asked" during the investigation was taken to the printing office of Sherrill E. Smith and others, in their absence, where copies were printed and delivered. In an action against the printers for damages for libel, Youmans recovered judgment on the trial, and that judgment was affirmed by the late General Term of the Fourth Department. Pending the appeal to the Court of Appeals, the plaintiff died, and his administrators were substituted as respondents. That tribunal has now directed a reversal, holding, by Justice Vann, that the defendants in delivering twenty copies containing libelous matter to the author, knowing that he intended to submit them to various persons to be read, became liable as publishers from the moment that any third person read the matter, provided it was not privileged. Counsel conducting judicial proceedings were held to be privileged in respect to words or writings used in the course of such proceedings reflecting injuriously upon others, when such words or writings were material and pertinent to the questions involved, and if the questions which were to be submitted to persons expected to be called as witnesses, although libelous, were not so manifestly immaterial that under no circumstances could they be asked upon the trial, the drafting and printing of these questions were privileged, and protected both the attorney and his employes against a prosecution for libel.

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LIABILITY OF THE MASTER FOR THE ACTS OF HIS SERVANT.—In an action brought by Charles H. Keep and others, owners of a store in the City of Lockport, against Maurice G. Walsh and others, to recover the value of a plate-glass window, broken by one of the defendants' clerks with a hand cart, which he had borrowed, without the authority or knowledge of the defendants, for the purpose of moving some of the latter's goods, the Court charged the jury that it was necessary to a recovery by the plaintiffs that they should find that the clerk was acting under the instructions of the defendants, or that he was acting independently of any directions previously given, but that his acts became known to the defendants and were approved during the time that he was engaged in the service, and before he attempted to return the cart. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed judgment given for the defendants, holding, by Justice Green, that the charge was erroneous. The Court says the test of the liability of a master for a negligent act of his servant depends upon the question whether the servant is acting within the scope of his employment, and in the business of the master, and that if the motive which prompted the act and the purpose sought by it, are within the scope of the servant's employment and in the business of the master, and are not independent of or outside of his employment, or disconnected with the master's business, the master is liable for the act.

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CONTRACTS WITH INFANTS.—Georgie Petrie, suing by guardian, brought an action against Frederick Williams and others to recover the amount of five promissory notes aggregating $3,000 belonging to her, which had been delivered to her attorney in settlement of a suit brought on her behalf to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage. She charged that these notes had been converted by Williams and Thomas H. Breen to their own use. Williams, in answer, set up that under an agreement between her and Breen, the latter was to receive as compensation for his services as her attorney in the breach of promise suit one-half the recovery, that Breen was authorized to make sales of the notes in question, and that Williams had purchased certain of the notes in good faith, and for value before maturity, and that before the commencement of the action Breen had paid plaintiff the full sum to which she was entitled. The plaintiff had expended all the money which she had thus received, and then disaffirmed the contract. The Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment in favor of the plaintiff, on the opinion below, holding that an executory contract relating to the purchase of property of an infant may be avoided by the infant during her infancy; that if Williams did not act in good faith in obtaining the money on such notes, by means of their discount, he was not entitled by way of equitable offset to more than the attorney had a right to hand over to the infant, or more than the attorney would have a right to be allowed were he the general guardian of the infant. On the first trial of the case, judgment for the plaintiff was affirmed as to Breen, and reversed as to Williams. Pending the second appeal Breen died.

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CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE TO CITY OF DEFECTIVE SIDEWALK.—Margaret Walsh secured judgment against the City of Buffalo for $726, in an action to recover for injuries received from a fall on a defective sidewalk in front of premises owned and occupied by the city as a high school. The judgment has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Green. The Court holds that evidence that a city sidewalk, at a particular point, and for a considerable distance on either side had for about two weeks been covered to a depth of four or five inches with an accumulation of ice and snow, which was higher in the centre of the walk than upon the sides, and that the entire width of the sidewalk was in an icy and slippery condition, so that it was difficult to pass over it without slipping and falling, justified a verdict charging the city with constructive notice of the dangerous condition of the walk.

Funeral of Dr. Bacon.

Funeral services over the remains of Dr. Richard Smith Bacon, until recently President of the Columbia Grammar School, were held at the residence, Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fourth Street yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley officiating. Among the large attendance of mourners were many who had studied under Dr. Bacon at the grammar school.

Attachment Due to a Dispute.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. said yesterday, in regard to the attachment for $25,000 in favor of their firm against Viteri Hermanos of Guatemala, which was served on a commission house, that the process was secured by them for a local house. They added that it came of a dispute, and so far as Seligman & Co. knew the credit of the Guatemalan firm was not affected.

FOR POSTAL IMPROVEMENTS

Assistant Postmaster General Heath and Mr. Van Cott Discuss Plans for Increased Facilities.

CARRIER STAFF TOO SMALL

An Extension of the Delivery System in the Upper Sections of the City Contemplated — Sub-stations Inadequate for Enlarged Business.

The efforts of Postmaster Van Cott to interest the National postal authorities in the subject of the improvement of the mail service in this city and in plans to adapt that service to whatever change of conditions may arise from the Greater New York, resulted in the coming to New York yesterday morning of Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. Heath had a conference at the General Post Office with Mr. Van Cott and other local Post Office officials, in which comprehensive plans for the betterment of the service were discussed. Then, accompanied by Mr. Van Cott, Mr. Heath visited a number of the sub-stations in various parts of the city to examine their arrangement and suitability. Several of the sub-stations he found inadequate, and it is said he will recommend changes to afford better facilities. The lack of facilities was particularly noted in the lower part of the city.

Mr. Van Cott urged upon Mr. Heath the enlargement of several of the sub-stations, notably that at Madison Square. That he thought should be made a full station and its quarters enlarged to accommodate the vast increase in business there. The Postmaster also recommended the removal of Station A, West Broadway, and Station D, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, to better quarters.

With Edward D. Morgan, Superintendent of City Delivery, and Postmaster Van Cott, Mr. Heath discussed the matter of the extension of the delivery system, particularly in the upper districts of the city. Mr. Van Cott pointed out the urgent need of additional letter carriers and his inability to employ them because of the lack of funds.

Mr. Van Cott also pointed out the fact that the clerical force is insufficient to handle the ever-increasing business at the general office and various branches and sub-stations. The matter of an increase in the salaries of certain of the local postal officers was also discussed.

While at the General Post Office Mr. Heath visited the various departments and expressed satisfaction at the smooth and efficient workings of the methods employed there.

Postmaster Van Cott, who appeared to derive much satisfaction from Mr. Heath's visit, said yesterday afternoon: "I am endeavoring to effect improvement in the mail service in every branch and detail where improvement is possible. And I am most hopeful of success, because I believe there is every disposition on the part of the higher authorities to lend their aid. I do not care to make any specific statement of plans just now, as nothing has yet been decided upon. Such changes as may be made cannot be made before the Fall. If I did not believe improvement is to come, I would not now be here."

There will be a further conference this morning, and Mr. Heath will return to Washington to-night. It is said he will make a report at an early day.

TO FLUSH TENEMENT DISTRICTS.

Mayor Strong Writes to Commissioner Collis to Start Work.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, yesterday received a letter from Mayor Strong, who is at Richfield Springs, requesting him to commence flushing the asphalt pavements in the tenement house districts at once, as was done during the hot spell of last Summer. In accordance with the Mayor's suggestion Gen. Collis made arrangements to begin the work.

Gen. Collis further ordered that the men employed on street repairs work at night during this season in preference to working during the day, and as the granite pavements are now in good condition repairs on them can be deferred until after the hot spell is over.

STEEPLE INSPECTION AT DUSK.

Meighan's Lonely Climb on Thirtieth Street.

Hundreds of people blocked Thirtieth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, just before dark last night. They were looking at the steeple of the Church of St John the Baptist, where a strange-appearing figure climbed skyward. Without ropes or anything, save the steeple brackets, the figure went on, up, up, to the gilt ball at the top. Then it began the downward climb. The crowd wondered, talked, cheered, and questioned.

After an interval of expectancy a man left the church. He was John Meighan, the steeple climber, and he had been inspecting the steeple to see if it was in good condition. The steeple is 215 feet in height.

COLD WATER FOR THE TROUT.

New Refrigerating Plant in Operation at the Aquarium.

The new refrigerating plant for regulating the temperature of the water in the trout tanks at the Aquarium was put in operation yesterday. Trout require a temperature of 58 or 60 degrees. The water from the Croton mains has been at from 70 to 72 degrees, and the trout of late have not been doing well, as shown by sluggishness of movement and poor appetite.

Most of the Aquarium specimens of trout and land-locked salmon, including all of the best ones, were sent away early in the Summer to trout preserves on Long Island. Hereafter this will be unnecessary, and the full display will be maintained the year around.

A steam plant for regulating the water of the tropical fish is now being installed.

RUN DOWN BY THE PRISCILLA.

Lumber Schooner Wrecked in a Fog in Newport Harbor.

The Fall River Line steamer Priscilla, which left her pier at Fall River July 7, was in collision with the small lumber schooner Vera, in Newport Harbor, which was completely wrecked.

The Priscilla, according to the report of its officers and of Superintendent Gardner, while making the turn at Rose Island, ran into a thick fog. A fog bell was heard, which at first was judged to be on the starboard bow. When it was heard the second time the signal was given to the engineer—"Full speed astern"—but it was too late to avoid collision.

The lumber schooner was struck on the port side, the Priscilla's wheel tearing out her masts and sides. The cargo of lumber, however, kept the wreck afloat.

Second Officer Mott of the Priscilla was sent in a boat to the schooner, but Capt. McLane, whose crew consisted of two men, said he did not require assistance of any kind. An offer was made to tow the wreck to Bristol, R. I.

The Priscilla sustained but slight damage, and was delayed only twenty-two minutes by the accident.

HIS MACHINES WERE SEIZED.

Clothing Contractor Would Not Listen to Union's Demand.

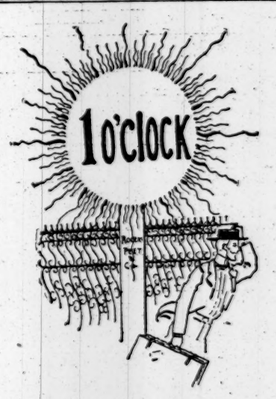
The Children's Jacket Makers' Union yesterday ordered a strike in the shop of Contractor Schnepps, at 193 Attorney Street, because he made his men work longer than nine hours a day, in violation of the agreement that he signed with the union. Only half of the men went out, the others saying that they were too poor to strike again just now.

Several of the superior officers of the union went to the shop, but the men would not listen to them, and the contractor jeered at them. The officers held a consultation, and then told the contractor that his shop would be closed before the end of the day.

Mr. Schnepps had forgotten that when he signed the agreement he also pledged his sewing machines as security for his faithful observance of the contract. The officers of the union went and got the Sheriff to seize the machines, and then they jeered at the contractor.

The union also ordered strikes in the shop of Contractor Ansell, at 110 Attorney Street, and of Pincus, Schraecher & Hochheuser, at 155 Suffolk Street, for working the men more than nine hours a day.

1 O'CLOCK



The hotter it gets the happier we get—we prepared for it.

Have you?

Skeleton suits, cobweb underwear, neglige shirts, low shoes, straw hats.

For man or boy.

Until 1 o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Drink Pure Water While in the Country.

For the convenience of out-of-town patrons Hygeia Distilled Water is packed in case containing twelve half-gallon bottles. Price $3.50 per case f. o. b. New York. Allowance for empties.

HYGEIA DISTILLED WATER CO., 349 W. 12th St.

ACCIDENT TO THE RAMBLER.

Capt. Hyatt Explains the Cause of the Fire and Explosion on His Launch.

Capt. Hyatt of the launch Rambler, which was destroyed by fire off Bath Beach the night before last, has partially recovered from his injuries and was able to be about yesterday, although swathed in bandages. He was seen on the Captain's Pier, at Bath Beach, by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and said in reference to the accident:

"The Rambler was what is commonly known as a naphtha launch, although the propelling power is really electricity. It had an electric engine, which was fed by gas generated from the naphtha, which was stored in a tank provided for the purpose. The cause of the accident was no doubt an electric spark produced by crossed wires, which ignited gas escaping from a leaking pipe. The pipe connected the engine with the naphtha tank, and, of course, as soon as the gas caught fire it was communicated to the tank. The boat is a total loss, with the exception of the bare hull."

The Rambler was 30 feet long and 8 feet wide, and was built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for use by a United States man-of-war. Capt. Hyatt bought it four years ago, and placed its value at $3,000. The boat was fully insured.

Naphtha Launch Builders' Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a matter of justice to our naphtha launch, we beg to advise that the so-called naphtha launch (Rambler) accident at Bath Beach yesterday, reported in this morning's papers, was a "wing" motor boat, and we believe that a correction should be made, and boat and motor designated by its proper name, otherwise we are the sufferers.

We ask this correction from the fact that numerous accidents of all classes of launches heretofore have been erroneously reported as naphtha launches, which, upon investigation, are found to be boats equipped with explosive engines of different types, and the public and yachting world in general are not aware of the error, and we are unfortunately obliged to suffer the consequent damage from such reports.

Trusting that you will interest yourself in having this report properly corrected,

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO., Consolidated.

New York, July 9, 1897.

SMALL PARKS COMMISSION.

Wants Power to Both Lease and Purchase More Sites.

The Small Parks Commission held a meeting in the Mayor's private office yesterday. The Committee on Sites reported that it had been in communication with the Park Board with regard to setting aside a portion of Central Park on the east side for a playground, and a letter was read from President McMillan of the board, stating that the board had done away with the "Keep off the grass" signs, so that children were not now restricted in Central Park.

Mr. McMillan also stated that he would lay before the board the suggestion of the committee providing for a playground in East River Park.

W. R. Stewart suggested the taking of the thirty-acre site of the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, as a park, and the matter was referred to a committee.

Mr. Higginson moved that the committee represent to the Mayor the desirability of leasing sites for small parks, as well as purchasing them, and the motion was carried. A committee was appointed to wait on Gen. Collis to see if stones could not be removed from a triangle at the foot of Delancey Street, so that it could be used as a park.

It was agreed that a small park should be established in the Fourteenth Ward, on the east side, and another in the Twenty-second Ward, between Fiftieth and Sixtieth Streets, as in both districts there is a high death rate.

INSANE PATIENT DROWNED.

Was Being Taken to Bellevue When He Jumped Overboard.

While being transferred from the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island yesterday to Bellevue Hospital, where his sanity was to be determined, Thomas Mullarkey, thirty years old, of 443 Tenth Avenue, jumped from the steamer Thomas Brennan into the river and was drowned.

The boat had not left her pier. On July 7 Mullarkey was sent to the island from Bellevue Hospital suffering with an incurable case of consumption. Yesterday morning he got out of the ward in the hospital and ran for the sea wall. He scaled this and jumped into the river, but was pulled out by an attendant, who was in close pursuit.

He was then placed under guard in another ward, to await the last trip of the charity boat. Mullarkey was taken to the pier, and turned over to two prisoners, working aboard the boat. Philip Gahn, a ten-day man, was one of Mullarkey's guards, but before he could prevent it Mullarkey broke away and jumped into the river.

Gahn secured a rope and fastened it under his arms, and then tied one end to a support on the boat and jumped in after the man. He almost reached him, when Mullarkey dove. He did not come up again. After waiting for some time the boat came on to the city. It is said by some of the officials connected with Bellevue Hospital that there has been gross negligence on somebody's part in handling Mullarkey.

Perrin H. Sumner Must Go to Jail.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Lawrence denied a certificate of reasonable doubt to Perrin H. Sumner, recently convicted of swindling

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Topics from Paris.

PHIL MAY AND GIBSON TO ILLUSTRATE DICKENS—YVETTE GUILBERT'S MARRIAGE—OHNET'S NEW NOVEL.

PARIS, June 25.—The jubilee festivities in London took me away from Paris, and consequently I was unable to tell you anything this week of what the gay capital is doing—though really it was so thoroughly empty when I left it, the theatre season being over, the racing season over, and most of the smart people either at their country houses or in England, that gayety was not exactly the order of the day.

In London I found some of the old decorations which had been employed in Paris during the Russian fêtes, acidulated arrangements of celluloid globes, green as sour gooseberries, and topped by bars of yellow hard-bake, which were not more attractive there than they had been with us. But certainly some of the decorative effect was lovely. The dear old Queen came along, beaming and wildly cheered, her great expanse of crinkly face looking like a big white Summer cabbage under a black and white parasol. Hers was far and away the most interesting and dignified figure. London was full of Americans, and they showed as much interest in the procession as any one, paying the biggest prices for the seats.

During the few hours that I spent in London I came across my old friend Phil May, who is the one caricaturist in England ranking with Forain, Lautrec, and Caran d'Ache as an artist. Caricaturists who are artists are few. We have Linley Sambourne; we had Cruikshank and Phiz, (of course, I am not forgetting Rolandson and Gillray, but they belonged to another era altogether,) and you have Gibson and—well—Davenport is very clever, but is he an artist? I like his work so much that I do not care to express a definite opinion on the point. And it does not absolutely matter. But it will interest readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES to know that Gibson and Phil May are about to illustrate Dickens. Phil May is doing "Copperfield" and Gibson is, I believe, busy with "Chuzzlewit." The difficulty, as Phil May explained, is to escape from the influence of Phiz. This was where poor Fred Barnard, who died last year, failed, in spite of his real talent. He produced a Pickwick that was highly characteristic, but was not the Pickwick we were accustomed to. The principal characters in Dickens have become portraits whose traits are as much fixed in the public eye as those of Velasquez or Holbein. You cannot draw bluff King Hal otherwise than as Holbein drew him, and Dick Swiveller and Sampson Brass are now as typical as the great Tudor monarch.

So what Phil May proposes to do is to seek in the street for characters who approach as closely as possible to the types fixed by Phiz and Seymour, and catch their varying expressions. He does not want to do anything new. For the type as it exists is right, and any fundamental deviation from it would be wrong. Oddly enough, the publisher of this new edition of Dickens, illustrated by Phil May and Gibson, is to be George Allen of Orpington, Ruskin's publisher and protégé. Ruskin has said some dreadful things about Dickens in his time, but I believe that he regrets them now, in a certain measure.

It is some satisfaction to a Parisian visiting London for a couple of days to find that the publishing business there is almost as bad as in the French capital. The literary season has been postponed for six months, and nothing startling is likely to appear in print until after Christmas, even if then.

So Yvette Guilbert is married at last. There are people who are nearly married, some who are not quite married, and others who are married at last. Yvette belongs to the last-named category, and everybody wishes her joy. The conjugal ceremony took place at the Mayor house of the seventeenth arondissement, and was performed by M. Victor Tamburini, the Deputy Mayor of the district, who is himself a celebrity in the literary and theatrical world and an old friend of Yvette's. Indeed, he is the son of the famous tenor Tamburini, and, though not a singer himself, is the best of good fellows, and all Paris knows him. Not long ago he married, and Yvette went to his wedding, and now it is he who has married Yvette, (in the Mayoral sense.) Yvette was in gray, with a gray hat and white feathers. Her "witnesses" (as they call them here) were Redelsperger and Bac, two clever draughtsmen, the one a caricaturist, the other a designer of affiches, and the groom was, as, of course, you know, Mr. Schiller, an American scientist who specializes in chemistry and engineering. The ceremony concluded with a few witty phrases from M. Tamburini, who is one of the neatest inventors of epigrams in Paris, and then the happy couple left for Vaux, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

There is a great discussion in Paris about M. Georges Ohnet's last novel, "Le Curé de Favières." It has had the success with the public that M. Georges Ohnet never fails to achieve, and it has been abused by the critics, as his works always are.

F. C. Philips, the author of "As in a Looking Glass," which had a phenomenal sale, once said to me that a successful book always has something in it to justify its success. You or I may not see it, but it has. This is true of Georges Ohnet, who has been lashed by Jules Lemaitre, and to ridicule whom is looked upon as a sign of superiority in the Quartier Latin. But none the less his books sell by their hundreds and thousands. The "Curé de Favières" is certainly not the worst that he has written. There is an abbé in it who has become a priest from sheer lovesickness. The woman he loved has married a scoundrel, who is the Mayor of the village where he is the curé, and she has become the mistress of the dearest friend of his youth. There is a terrible scene in which the lovers are surprised by the outraged husband, who is shot, and, by a cleverly conceived combination of circumstances, the curé is suspected of the murder. To save his old love and his ungrateful friend, the curé de Favières is ready to sacrifice himself, and only the murderer's remorse rescues him at the last moment from the scaffold.

The plot is dramatic indeed, and in spite of certain conventionalities of style, which are inseparable from Ohnet's work, is admirably worked out. I have no doubt the critics will continue to sneer and gnash their teeth, but I think that this popular author has secured another big success.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Mark Twain's New Book.

Frank E. Bliss, President of the American Publishing Company of Hartford, returned to Hartford a week ago bringing with him from London the manuscript of two-thirds of Mark Twain's new book. Mr. Clemens is at comfortable quarters in Chelsea, a suburb of London. On his arrival there Mr. Bliss wrote home to his brother: "I am here with Mark Twain. He looks well, feels well, and is well. His traveling and lecturing has built him up, both in spirit and in body, for he was much broken down when he went away. Now he is strong and cheerful." Mr. Bliss spent ten days with him. The new book has occupied the humorist's time all the Winter and Spring, and he is now revising the concluding chapters. The author, in reference to the work, says: "It's a splendid book. I wouldn't swap any book I ever wrote for it." The work will be sold by subscription only, and will be ready for delivery during the holidays. It contains about 600 pages, and deals with travel in Australia, India, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Recent Etruscan Discoveries.

A great find has been made at the Necropolis of Vetulonia, and what was discovered may be considered as notable among Etruscan ornamental objects. There were eight large fibulae, a fine necklace, two large earrings, (decorated with meanders of tiny grains of gold,) some splendid hairpins, and other articles of jewelry. The fibulae and the hairpins are adorned with figures in repoussé and in filigree work, representing processions of fantastic animals of Oriental character and style, like the winged animals of the Corinthian vases and those of the well-known gold ornaments of the Regulini-Galassi tomb in the Vatican collection and of the treasury of Palestrina. Together with these female ornaments a sword has also been found in the same grave, while the remains of the skulls and bones have almost entirely disappeared.

The tomb and its contents would date back to 800 B. C. The objects have been placed in the Etruscan Museum at Florence.

The Best Prose Writers.

This is from The Academy:

"Mr. Quiller-Couch's competition in the Pall Mall Magazine has closed. He offered a guinea to the person who should state correctly the name of 'the man (or woman) who is (or has been during the past ten years) master (or mistress) of the best style in English prose'; and at the same time he wrote his own selection on a piece of paper and inclosed it in an envelope. In the result 31 votes were given to Mr. Pater, 13 to Mr. Hardy, 12 to Mr. Stevenson, 11 to Mr. Ruskin, 9 to Mr. Lang, 7 each to Mr. Froude and Mr. Barrie, 6 each to Mr. Meredith and Mr. Kipling, 4 to Mr. Henry James, and 3 each to Matthew Arnold, Sir Walter Besant, Mr. Conan Doyle, and Miss Marie Corelli. A great number of writers received 2 and 1."

If Mr. Henry James has any hair left, he must be pulling it, when he reads that he scored only 4! and the idea of mating Matthew Arnold and Marie Corelli! As well say that good, honest bread and fancy macaroons are one and the same thing. We think that the printed results show incapacity on the part of readers. A guessing performance would have been preferable.

Hawthorne's Friend Bennoch.

Francis Bennoch, who died seven years ago in London, published at his own expense, in 1837, a small volume of poetry, entitled "The Storm and Other Poems," which he sent to Wordsworth. The latter praised the book, which really contains some admirable things, but repeated Sir Walter Scott's remarks on literature as a staff and a crutch, and advised him not to take to authorship as a profession.

Mr. Bennoch followed the advice, made a fortune in business, and in after years assisted many a struggling artist and man of letters. Hawthorne was indebted to him, among others, for many services; and when he visited England, was entertained by him. "The Storm" is rather a rare book now, though it possesses little commercial value. An 1841 edition of the poems was sold in the Frederichson sale, in May, for 60 cents. In England it is quoted sometimes at a larger sum, because John Leech made several etchings for it. "The Storm," in fact, contains some of the earliest examples of the book illustrations of the great Punch artist.

What Egypt Took from China.

A volume which is likely to be largely read is "Récherches sur les Origines de l'Egypt. L'Age de la Pierre et des Métaux," by J. de Morgan, (Paris, Leroux.) It is to be hoped that Mr. de Morgan's work will be translated. The London Athenaeum reviews the volume and gives Mr. de Morgan's conclusions, which are that (1) the Egyptians are probably of Asiatic origin, and if this be so, their ancestors were Chaldean Semites; (2) the art of metal working came from China, and the Egyptians probably learned it from the Chinese; (3) the Egyptian civilization comes partly from Asia and partly from Africa; (4) remains of prehistoric man abound in Egypt, and from them we may construct a scheme of his life; (5) the existence of civilized man in Egypt may be reckoned by thousands of years, and that of the autochthons by myriads of years.

What is most particularly to be noted is that "metal working came from China, and the Egyptians probably learned it from the Chinese." But a few years ago such an idea would have been deemed preposterous. To-day many learned archaeologists entertain exactly the same idea and are inclined even to enlarge on our indebtedness to China.

As to Samuel Johnson.

THE GREAT MAN AS HE APPEARS IN THE NEW VOLUMES EDITED BY BIRKBECK HILL.*

We differ with those who may think that Samuel Johnson is more quoted to-day than is Alexander Pope. Both have left their imprint on an English thinking and speaking people. Pope flashes as does the lightning, while Johnson rumbles. But in the affections of the multitude Johnson holds the very first place. We love him the better we understand him. The many superb qualities make us quite forget his unfortunate manners.

If the eighteenth century, as John Stuart Mill writes, "was a great age, an age of strong and brave men," one may repeat with Mr. Dennis: "Assuredly it produced no stronger or braver man than Samuel Johnson." The sentimental school was in its incipiency when Johnson was a man. He never gushed or wrote twaddle about humanity. He rather tried to assume a rough, an overbearing manner, but his heart was of the tenderest, and he practically carried out his charity. Take this as an example of Johnson's blessed goodness, found in Kearsley's "Anecdotes of Johnson":

"Some years since the doctor, coming up Fleet Street at about 2 o'clock in the morning, was alarmed with the cries of a person seemingly in great distress. He followed the voice for some time, when, by the glimmer of an expiring lamp, he perceived an unhappy female, almost perishing on a truss of straw, who had just strength enough to tell him 'she was turned out by an inhuman landlord in that condition, and to beg his charitable assistance not to let her die in the street.' The doctor melted at her story, desired her to place her confidence in God, for that, under Him, he would be her protector. He accordingly looked about for a coach to put her into, but there was none to be had; 'his charity, however, worked too strong' to be cooled by such an accident. He knelt by her side, raised her in his arms, wrapped his greatcoat about her, placed her on his back, and in this condition carried her home to his house. * * * Finding her to be one of those unhappy women who are impelled to this miserable life more from necessity than inclination, he set on foot a subscription and established her in a milliner's shop in the country, where she was living some years ago in very considerable repute."

Mr. George Birkbeck Hill, whom a more competent man could not be found than the editor of "Boswell's Life of Johnson" and of "The Letters of Samuel Johnson," presents in this volume, entitled "Johnsonian Miscellanies," all these various and dispersed writings, which have been included under the general title of "Johnsoniana." As these books are many, often not easy of access, and yet absolutely necessary for every student of literature, biography, and history, our obligations are due to Mr. Hill for his labor and research, and the infinite pains taken with the text. Here are over fifty authorities who treat of Johnson to be found in these two volumes, together with some letters of the doctor's never before published, and for purposes of reference the most complete of indexes.

In such a mass of material there is an embarras de richesse. It is easier to pick plums from a pudding than chunks of gold from the metalliferous mass. Samuel Johnson's special quality we may catch from the inimitable Boswell, or at least we think we do. Was Boswell the mirror in which Johnson was reflected? Might there not have been the accidents of optical distortion? Did Samuel Johnson, the man who "rolled up Bolt lane," say all the wonderful things he is reputed to have said? May not a great many of the "dicta philosophi" have been born in other mouths, and all been fathered, so to express it, on Johnson? Still, the testimony is strong that from those heavy lips of this man fell more gold than pearls; and so we shall always treasure his words.

The volume opens with the "Prayers and Meditations." Generally these bear for date the Easter week. Johnson's wife, Tetty, died March 17, (O. S.,) 1752, and he was in the habit of keeping Easter Day with special solemnity in remembrance of her. These prayers are often touching, imbued with the spirit of devout worship, but at times there are strange interpolations about his tea and his milk.

It is on Easter day (1776) that he prays to God for His mercy, and he writes: "In the morning I had at church some radiations of comfort!" (mark the excellent, expressive use of "radiations.") Then follows: "I fasted though less vigorously than at other times. I by negligence poured milk into the tea, and in the afternoon drank one dish of coffee with Thrale; yet at night, after a fit of drowsiness, I felt myself very much disordered by emptiness, and called for tea with peevish and impatient eagerness."

How the great man wrestled with his lesser failings, for he prays: "O God, grant that I may practice such temperance in Meat, Drink, and Sleep, and all bodily enjoyments." What a hard struggle it must have been to abstain from an occasional jolly carouse with Davy Garrick and the many other good fellows? We always associate Johnson with tea, for he dearly loved the infusion. Richard Cumberland writes particularly of Samuel Johnson's method of eating and drinking:

"He fed heartily, but not voraciously, and was extremely courteous in his commendations of any dish which pleased his palate; he suffered his next neighbor to squeeze the China oranges into his wineglass after dinner, which else perchance had gone aside and trickled into his shoes, for the good man had neither straight sight nor steady nerves. At the tea table he had considerable demands upon his favorite beverage, and I remember when Sir Joshua Reynolds at my house reminded him that he had drunk eleven cups, he replied: 'Sir, I did not count your glasses of wine, why should you number my cups of tea?' and then laughing in perfect good humor he added: 'Sir, I should have released the lady from any further trouble, if it had not been for your remark; but you have reminded me that I want one of the dozen, and I must request Mrs. Cumberland to round up my number.'

Then the doctor told how a lady who had invited him to tea made him gabble before a lot of people "he knew nothing about" and how, out of revenge, he "swallowed five and twenty cups of her tea, and did not

*JOHNSONIAN MISCELLANIES. Arranged and Edited by George Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L., LL. D. In two volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers.

treat her with so many words." Then he recalled his Tetty. "I can only say my wife would have made tea for me as long as the New River could have supplied her with water."

No one could be blunter than was Johnson, and he seemed to delight when he could administer a crushing blow to oversentimentality. Mrs. Piozzi was lamenting over a loss of a first cousin of hers killed in America.

"'Prithee, my dear,' said he, 'have done with your canting; nor would the world be worse for it, I may ask, if all your relations were at once spitted like larks and roasted for Presto's supper?' Presto was the dog that lay under the table while we talked. When we went to Wales together, and spent some time at Sir Robert Cotton's at Llewing one day, I meant to please Mr. Johnson particularly with a dish of my young peas. 'Are they not charming?' said I to him while he was eating them. 'Perhaps,' said he, 'they would be so—to a pig.'"

Evidently Johnson did not appreciate young green peas, and cared for heavier food. "A leg of pork boiled until it dropped off the bone, a veal pye, with plums and sugar, or the outside cut of a salt buttock of beef were his favorite dainties," writes Mrs. Ptozzi, and think of a man drinking chocolate with melted butter in it!

Johnson is said to have never made but one pun intentionally, and the one reported (Hawkins) is a poor one. Somebody wanted to live in the Greek manner, and anointed himself with oil, and Johnson called him "The man of Greece or grease, as you please to take it." Yet there are notable instances of verbal jokes on the part of Johnson, who did not believe that "he that would pun would pick your pocket." There is a joke of Johnson's with the real Dean Swift humor in it; lovely from the Irish in it.

"A young fellow asked Johnson abruptly one day: 'Pray, Sir, and where is Palmira? I heard somebody talk last night of the ruins of Palmira.' 'Tis a hill in Ireland, (replies Johnson,) with palms growing on top and a bog at the bottom, and so they call it Palm-mira.' Seeing, however, that the lad thought him serious, and thanked him for the information, he undeceived him very quickly indeed; told him the history, geography, and chronology of Tadmor, with every incident that literature could furnish or eloquence express, from the building of Solomon's palace to the voyage of Dawkins and Wood."

Sense for art, painting, or music Johnson was utterly deficient in. Once, talking with Sir Joshua on the perishable nature of canvas, Johnson wanted to know why copper was not used.

Sir Joshua urged the difficulty of procuring a plate large enough for historical subjects, and was going to raise further objections.

"'What foppish obstacles are these,' exclaims on a sudden Dr. Johnson. 'Here is Thrale has a thousand tun of copper; you may paint it all around if you will, I suppose it will serve him to brew in afterward.' Indeed Dr. Johnson's utter scorn of painting was such that I have heard him say that he could sit very quietly in a room hung round with the works of the greatest masters and never feel the slightest inclination to turn them if their backs were outermost, unless it might be for the sake of telling Sir Joshua that he had turned them."

There is something unusually good in that dictum of Johnson's about allegory. Talking with some persons about allegorical painting, he said: "I had rather see the portrait of a dog that I knew than all the allegorical paintings they can show me in the world." It is well that Johnson was not born to be the arbiter of art of to-day, that is, as far as the decorations of Congressional libraries go.

We like this anecdote especially because it is convincing that a man of books may occasionally tire even of books. Once when on a visit at Buckingham House, Dr. Percy had collected a number of fine and rare books for Dr. Johnson's amusement. After breakfast, when Dr. Percy mentioned the literature proposed in the study, Johnson said: "No, Sir, I shall first wait upon Mrs. Percy to feed the ducks." Samuel Foote tells something of Johnson which will naturally horrify the Groller Club. Garrick, with exceeding good taste, bound his volumes in the most elegant manner.

"The doctor began running over the books in his usual coarse and negligent manner, which was by opening the book so wide as almost to break the back of it, and then flung them down one by one on the floor with contempt. "Zounds!" said Garrick, who was in torture all the time, "Why, what are you about there? You'll spoil all my books!" 'No, Sir,' cried Johnson, 'I have done nothing but treat a pack of silly plays, in fop's dresses, just as they deserve; but I see no books.'"

How prime was Johnson's idea of Thrale's ability. "Pray, doctor," said a gentleman to him, "Is Mr. Thrale a man of conversation, or is he only wise and silent?" "Why, Sir, his conversation does not show the minute hand; but it strikes the hour very correctly." How true is it that Johnson never read a book through? Hawkins, in his "Life of Johnson," writes:

"It was wonderful to see, when he took up a book, with what eagerness he perused, and with what haste his eye traveled over it; he has been known to read a volume, and that not a small one, at a sitting; nor was he inferior in the power of memory to him with whom he is compared, (Magliabecchi;) whatever he read became his own for ever, with all the advantages that a penetrating judgment and deep reflection could add to it. I have heard him repeat, with scarce a mistake of a word, passages from favorite authors of three and four octavo pages in length."

In his later life Johnson succumbed to fits of gloom and depression. It is quite possible that he never was a sound man; and yet it is a mistake to suppose that he was not at times a great lover of fun. "Merry Sam" some who knew him well called him. He might be "the old bear," and once a dashing young officer at a dinner party tried to draw out the old bear. "Now, Dr. Johnson," said the young officer, "do not look so glum, but be a little gay and lively, like others. What would you give, old gentleman, to be a young and sprightly as I am?" "Why, sir," said he, "I think I would almost be content to be as foolish."

Was this Dr. Johnson's last epigram, said to have been uttered by him in his agony a few days before his death? It is in Hawkins's "Life of Johnson." This day at noon I saw him again. He said to me the male nurse, to whose care I had committed him, was unfit for the office. 'He is,' said he, 'an idiot, as awkward as a turnspit put into the wheel, and as sleepy as a dormouse.'"

In the preface to this excellent work Mr. Hill expresses his thanks to Mr. Robert B. Adam of Buffalo, "whose Johnsonian collection far surpasses any we have on this side of the Atlantic." For a conclusion to this article, in which there is but little order as to the character of the excerpts, we cannot do better than to add Murphy and Jowett's expressions as to Samuel Johnson's characteristics, as interpreted by Boswell. Murphy writes:

"Johnson was born a logician; one of those to whom only books of logic are said to be of use. In consequence of his skill in that art he loved argumentation. No man thought more profoundly nor with such acute discernment. A fallacy could not stand before him; it was sure to be refuted by strength of reasoning, and a precision both in idea and expression almost unequaled. When he chose by apt illustration to place the argument of his adversary in a ludicrous light, one was almost inclined to think ridicule the test of truth. He was surprised to be told, but it is certainly true, that, with great powers of mind, wit and humor were his shining talents."

And Jowett says:

"'It is a curious question whether Boswell has unconsciously misrepresented Johnson in any respect. I think, judging from the materials which are supplied chiefly by himself, that in one respect he has: he has represented him more as a sage and philosopher in his conduct as well as his conversation than he was, and less as a rollicking "King of Society." The gravity of Johnson's own writings tends to confirm this, as I suspect, erroneous impression. His religion was fitful and intermittent, and when once the ice was broken he enjoyed Jack Wilkes, though he refused to shake hands with Hume. I was much struck by a remark of Sir John Hawkins, (excuse me if I have mentioned this to you before,) 'He was the most humorous man I ever knew.'"

The Bastile and Other Jails.†

There is something paradoxically fascinating and interesting to the average mind in an old dungeon. What weird ideas it conjures up, and what scope it gives to the imagination to fashion gruesome pictures! There are no more fascinating characters in history of whom little is known than Byron's immortal Prisoner of Chillon and the Man with the Iron Mask, and Chillon and the Bastile are better known to thousands of readers through the fact of these real or fancied characters having been immured in them than through or by the history which centres in or clusters around them.

The author of the present handsomely bound, well printed, and illustrated volume has selected, consequently, a theme for his work of more than ordinary interest. It might be thought that little new could be told of the Conciergerie of Vincennes, and especially of the Bastile, but there is no much of history in these famous piles, so much of mystery that still clings around their memories, that the present work, even if it furnishes few new facts, is a distinct contribution to historical prison literature.

Mr. Hopkins tells us that the dungeons of old Paris were well nigh as thick as its churches or its taverns; that up to the period of the Revolution of 1789, every one who exercised what was called, with quite unconscious irony, "the right of justice," possessed his prison. "The King," he says, "was the great jailer in chief of the State, but there were countless other jailers, and the terrible prisons of State—two of the most renowned of which, the Dungeon of Vincennes and the Bastile, have been partially restored in these pages—are almost hustled out of sight by the towers and ramparts of the hosts of lesser prisons." He says, further, that "to every town in France there was its dungeon, to every puissant noble his dungeon, and to every lord of the manor his dungeon, and to every Bishop and abbé his dungeon. The moldy records of these hidden dungeons and torture rooms, of château and monastery, the carceres duri and the vade in pace into which the hooded victim was lowered by torchlight, and out of which his bones were never raised, might show us scenes far more forbidding than the darkest which these chapters unfold. But they have crumbled and passed, and history itself no longer cares to trouble their infected dust." Mr. Tompkins says that he has "simply undone the bolts of nearly all the more celebrated prisons of historic Paris, few of which are standing at this day." He has performed his task with a care and an amount of study and an interest and enthusiasm which make his book one of the most interesting published upon this subject.

The author takes up the Conciergerie, which he states is the oldest prison in Europe, an assertion which will be questioned; the Dungeon of Vincennes, the Great and Little Chatelet, the Temple, Bicêtre, Sainte-Pelagie, the Abbaye, the Luxembourg, and Bastile, the prisons of Aspasia and La Roquette, in turn; and gives not only the history of each, but a word picture of their interiors and of their principal features which is graphic in the extreme. The history of the Conciergerie, of course, recalls the extraordinary criminal drama of the Marquise de Villiers, with the Reign of Terror, which the discovery of the Marquise's crimes occasioned; the consequent imprisonment and torture of the widow La Voisin, the death of Ravaillac, the attempted assassinator of Henry IV., who gave his name to the tower Ravaillac in the prison, and finally the last scene of all, the imprisonment in its dungeons of Marie Antoinette and the thousands who followed her to meet their death by the guillotine. "With the return to France of the dynasty of Louis XVI. the old jail went suddenly into mourning, as one may say, for Marie Antoinette. When Louis XVIII. commanded the erection of an 'expiatory monument' in the Rue d'Anjou, the authorities of the Conciergerie made haste to blot out within its walls all traces of the Queen's captivity. They broke up the mean and meagre furniture of her cell, the wooden table, the two straw chairs, the shabby stump bedstead, the screen behind which hired jailers had gossipped in whispers; and the cell itself ceased its existence at that form, and was converted into a little chapel or sacristy. Some poor prisoner with a thought above his own distresses may be praying there to-day for the soul of Marie Antoinette." Here is a story of Marshal Ney:

"A ghostly souvenir of 1815 may give us pause for a moment. There is no need to rehearse the story of Marshal Ney, bravest of the sons of France, Napoleon's le brave des braves, whose surpassing services in the field might have spared him a traitor's end. A few days after he had 'gathered into his bosom' the bullets of a file of soldiers in the Avenue de l'Observatoire, behind the Luxembourg, the Public Prosecutor, M. Bellart, was entertaining at dinner the great men of the bar, army, and society. At midnight the door of the inner salon was suddenly thrown open, and a footman announced: 'Le Marechal Ney!'

"M. Bellart and his guests, smitten to stone, looked dumbly toward the door. The talk stopped in every corner, the music stopped, the play at the card tables stopped. In a moment the tension passed. It was not the great Marshal, nor his astral. It was a blunder of the footman, who had confounded the name with that of a friend of the family, M. Marechal Ainé."

According to Mr. Tompkins, the transformation of the château of Vincennes into a dungeon was decided upon by Louis XI. while in a sardonic mood.

"He walked one day in the precincts of Vincennes, wrapped in his threadbare surtout edged with rusty fur, and plucking at the queer little peaked cap with the leaden image of the Virgin stuck in the band. There was a smile on the sallow and saturnine face.

"At his Majesty's right walked a thickset squab man of scurvy countenance, wearing a close-fitting doublet, and armed like a hangman. On the King's left went a showy person, vulgar and mean of face, whose gait was a ridiculous strut. Louis stopped against the dungeon and tapped the great wall with his finger. 'What's just the thickness of this?' he asked. 'Six feet in places, Sire; eight in others,' answered the squab man. Tristan, the executioner. 'Good!' said Louis. 'But the place looks to me as if it were tumbling.' 'It might, no doubt, be in better repair, Sire,' observed the showy person, Oliver, the barber; 'but as it is no longer used—'

"'Ah! but suppose I thought of using it, gossip?' 'Then, Sire, your Majesty would have it repaired.'

"'To be sure,' chuckled the King. 'If I were to shut you up there, Oliver, you could get out, eh?' 'I think so, Sire.' 'But you, gossip,' to his hangman, 'you'd catch him and have him back to me, hein?' 'Trust me, Sire,' said Tristan. 'Then I'll have my dungeon mended,' said Louis. 'I'm going to have company here, gossips.' 'Sire!' exclaimed Oliver. 'Prisoners so close to your Majesty's own apartments! But you might hear their groans.' 'Ha! They groan, Oliver? The prisoners groan, do they? But there's no need why I should live in the château here. Hark you both, gossips, I'd like my guests to groan at their pleasure without the fear of inconveniencing their King.' And the King, and his hangman, and his barber fell a-laughing."

The date of the original buildings which constituted the Dungeon of Vincennes is quite obscure. The immense foundations of the dungeon itself were laid by Philippe de Valois; his son, Jean le Bon, carried the fortress to the third story; Charles V. finished the work which his fathers had begun. Because the infancy and youth of Vincennes were innocent enough, it was always less hated by the people than the Bastile. "But Vincennes wears a greater color," says Mr. Tompkins, "than the Bastile, for it was the great prison and the prison of the great. The two echoes of history which still reach the ear from the vaulted dungeons of Vincennes are the captivity of the Prince de Condé and the bloody death of the young Duc d'Enghien." The murder of La Mole and Cocolas, the lovers, respectively, of Marguerite de Navarre and of the Duchesse de Nevers by the orders of Catherine de Medici, and the visit paid to the prison on the night of the execution by the Queen of Navarre and the Duchesse de Nevers is dramatically told, and is one of the striking incidents in the history of Vincennes. The imprisonment of M. de Mirabelles, of Mirabeau, of Prince Charles Edward, son of the Pretender; of Cardinal de Retz, and of Fouquet, are also all part of the history of this famous prison.

Space and time will not permit more than an allusion to the history of the great and little Chatelet, and even the famous Luxembourg; but this hasty review cannot be closed without a reference to the Bastile and to the "Prisons of Aspasia." Mr. Tompkins says that the Bastile was, contrary to the general idea, not the most terrible prison in Europe, but was simply the most renowned. He does not agree with English apologists that the prisoners of the Bastile were less harshly treated than those in other French and English prisons, but he says that the interior of the Bastile had nothing worse to show than those of Vincennes, the Chatelet, and Bicetre. The most appalling feature of the Bastile was the fact that it sheltered for many years persons who had never been convicted of crime, and others who had never been guilty of crime, and who lay there for years forgotten and uncared for under the infamous custom of the lettre de cachet.

The fall of the Bastile, the anniversary of which is celebrated on July 14, meant the fall of the old prison system in France, and indeed in Europe. "The quick aspirations of liberty, born at last of wretchedness past enduring, inflamed the heart of the whole nation. It took Paris, as it were, by the throat. What thing in Paris opposed itself most visibly to the 'natural rights' and liberty of man? Paris said: The Bastile. Up, then, and let the Bastile go down. They went there, a very ordinary crowd of rioters, and overturned it. The Bastile, which the superstitious fears of ages had thought impregnable, fell like an old ruined house (which it was) in a mid-summer gust. But the fall of it shook Europe to its foundations, and before the dust had vanished it was seen that the Bastile had carried with it the throne of France, and every shred and vestige of the system which that throne represented."

"So, when in July, 1789, a prison was to be destroyed, as the chief symbol of the tyranny of Kings, it was upon the Bastile that Paris marched, as by instinct. Why was this prison abhorred above all the rest? Mainly because what had once been a fact had survived as a tradition—that the master of the Bastile was the master of France, and the master of the Bastile was, of course, the King."

A chapter on the "Prisons of Aspasia," under which title the author treats of the Paris prisons for the restraint of prostitutes, concludes this interesting book: "Charlemagne was the first monarch of France who formally punished the calling of the 'femme publique,' and, rather strangely, Saint Louis, who set apart for repentant Magdalens a shelter in the convent of the Filles de Dieu, was the first to give legality in France to the calling of Aspasia. Through his regulations the unrecognized femme du monde was transformed into the femme publique, to a woman of a standing of her own, and with the King's authority to prosecute her mournful industry." The first special prison for the femmes publique was the Salpêtrière, built by Louis XVI. There was a house of detention called St. Martin, which was abolished by Louis XVI. "In 1791," Mr. Tompkins says, "the women of pleasure in Paris entered upon halcyon days, and all prisons were abolished, but soon after the close of the Reign of Terror there were three prisons established for the femmes publique, La Force, Les Madelonnettes, and Saint Lazare." The last of these still exists and is famous today.

†THE DUNGEONS OF OLD PARIS. Being the Story and Romance of the Most Celebrated Prisons of the Monarchy and the Revolution. By Tighe Hopkins. 8vo. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Reminiscences of Jackson.

HIS GRANDDAUGHTER WRITES THEM —THE HISTORY OF THE JACKSON PORTRAITS.

Reminiscences of a great American, Andrew Jackson, as given by his granddaughter, Rachel Jackson Lawrence, may be read in McClure's Magazine for July, and to this most interesting article Mr. Charles Henry Hart has added the history of the portraits of Jackson, giving reproductions of the best-known pictures.

Gen. Jackson had no children of his own. He had legally adopted his wife's nephew "when only three years old, taking him to the Hermitage and naming him Andrew Jackson, his son and heir." He ever felt for this son "the most devoted attachment, and he was his only solace after the death of his wife." Mrs. Lawrence writes:

"Although none of Gen. Jackson's blood flows in my veins, he is in my heart, and ever will be my revered and beloved grandfather. Sweet memories of his loving kindness rise up constantly before me. Especially do I love to think of him as he appeared at night. After he had conducted family prayers, first reading a chapter from the Bible, then giving out a hymn, two lines at a time, which all joined in singing, and then kneeling in prayer, we went into my mother's room, adjoining his, while my father, with the General's old servant, George, who always slept in his room, assisted him to bed. Then my mother and I would go into his room and bid him good night. His bedstead was very high, with tall mahogany posts. Three sides covered with

carpet stood alongside, and as I stood on the top and on tiptoe leaned over to kiss him, he would place his hand most tenderly on my head as he kissed me, saying: "Bless my baby, bless my little Rachel. Good night."

Mrs. Lawrence was thirteen years old when the General died, and as a child she writes that her associations with him were of the closest, for she bore the name of his beloved wife, whose death he never forgot.

In 1831 the General's adopted son married Miss Sarah Yorke of Philadelphia, and brought his bride to Washington. Gen. Jackson, who was the President, welcomed with the tenderest affection his adopted son and his wife. "With him there, at the White House, until the early Spring of 1837, this son and daughter, with two grandchildren, Rachel and Andrew, constituted Gen. Jackson's family, and with him returned to the Hermitage at the close of his Presidency."

Mrs. Lawrence remembers distinctly the journey to the Hermitage, though she was only five years old. The General and his daughter-in-law occupied the back seat of the old family coach, and in the front seat were Rachel's father and Dr. Gwyn, the General's physician. In a chartered stage coach rode the two children, with their two faithful colored nurses, the second party under charge of Col. Earl.

The journey was a triumphal one. All the country people turned out to pay homage to the victor of the battle of New Orleans.

"In one town where we stopped a wreath of laurel leaves was brought and placed upon his head. During the journey he gave away 150 silver half dollars to namesakes, saying to many of the mothers who presented their children to him as he gave the pieces: 'This is our country's eagle. It will do for the little one to cut his teeth on now, but teach him to love and defend it.'"

It took a whole month to travel from Washington to the Hermitage in 1837. Col. Earl had married a niece of Gen. Jackson's, and of the Colonel, who was an artist, Mrs. Lawrence writes, "he was in every respect worthy of the great attachment my grandfather and all our family had for him. He lived but a few months after our return to the Hermitage." In the early Spring of 1837, Col. Earl had made a small portrait of the General. Jackson is drawn standing at the back of the porch of the White House, with cane in hand, and his hat on a chair near by. Another portrait shows Jackson in uniform, mounted on his old white horse, Sam Patch. Jackson, who was devoted to animals, loved this horse, and at the Hermitage used to ride him, holding the little girl Rachel before him in the saddle, and would inspect the stock on the farm.

"He would stop and talk a while with old Dunwoody at the negro's cabin, about the colts; then to the fields, where the servants were at work picking cotton, and as soon as he came up and spoke to them, always kindly and gently, they would give three cheers for 'Old Master.' At first I rode before him, but when larger, I rode behind him. When the old horse died at the Hermitage, he was buried there with military honors."

Toward the end of his life, Gen. Jackson's strength waned. He would walk several times "up and down the long porch every afternoon, with his tall ebony cane in his right hand and my mother, his beloved daughter-in-law, on his left. I can hear now in my imagination the ring of his cane as it struck the stone flagging. Just before sunset he always walked alone to the tomb of his wife, in the garden of the Hermitage."

Born March 15, 1767, Jackson died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845, and Mrs. Lawrence touchingly recalls the last day of her grandfather. "I stood at the foot of grandfather's bed * * * with my hand near his feet, but looking intently into his face, with the only anguish my child's heart had ever felt or known. * * * His last consecutive words were: 'My dear children and friends and servants, I hope and trust to meet you all in heaven, both white and black,' looking at all with the tenderest solicitude."

Mrs. Lawrence prints certain passages from letters addressed by Gen. Jackson to his wife, and she says that, "often at night, when his labors and duties forbade the leisure in the day time, he would write; he could not sleep without writing at least a few lines to her." A letter of July 11, 1832, was written the day after Jackson vetoed the bill for the rechartering of the Bank of the United States. He writes:

"My health is not good. My labor has been great. I send you inclosed my veto of the bank bill. It has given me much labor. It was delivered to me on the 4th inst., and my message delivered at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday. With my sincere prayer to an overruling Providence that He may take you all under His holy keeping and bless you with health and contentment. * * * P. S.—Present me to all my servants, and tell them I send prayers for their health and happiness."

On Dec. 22, 1833, he writes to Rachel:

"I wish you and Andrew and my dear little pet Rachel the joys of the season. This I shall ever be deprived of, for on this night five years gone by I was bereaved of my dear wife, and with that bereavement forever after the joys of Christmas in a temporal sense."

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, our best authority on American historical portraiture, presents a masterly paper on the many likenesses of Andrew Jackson. "Of the early Presidents, Jackson's portrait is the most familiar, next to Washington's. Yet the original portraits of him have been the most difficult to find of any of the present series." The first picture, well authenticated, and of great historical and personal interest, is the one painted immediately after the victory of New Orleans, when Jackson was forty-eight years of age. It was painted by Jean François Vallée in 1815. It is a miniature on ivory, and is in the possession of Miss Louise Livingston Hunt of Barrytown, N. Y. Mr. Hart, with proper criticism, sees in this Vallée miniature, a leaning toward the Empire style—or the Napoleonic one—this effect being strengthened by the peculiar high military collar and the voluminous white throat cloth of the time. Peale painted Jackson in 1819, and did it in four sittings.

The R. E. W. Earl picture is of 1830; then Jackson was sixty-three years old. There is another of Earl's, familiar even now to men past their prime, which shows the General dressed in the clothes of 1835. Supposedly, Old Hickory is at the Hermitage. Enemies of Gen. Jackson, knowing the family relationship between Col. Earl and the President, used to call the artist the "King's Painter." J. T. Hart's bust of 1838, taken when Jackson was seventy-one, is well known. There is no reason to think that it is not faithful and realistic work, though wanting somewhat in refinement.

The Healy portrait is of 1845. The last semblance of Jackson is a daguerreotype made in 1845, when the General was seventy-eight. Mr. Hart writes: "This daguerreotype was taken in Jackson's bedroom at the Hermitage, April 15, 1845, when the General was very weak and his whole body much swollen by dropsy."

Mr. Hart's excellent monograph adds to the value of Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence's article, and the two, as found in McClure's Magazine, are to be considered as a valuable page in the annals of our National history.

Essays by Miss Guiney.*

Some one has called Miss Guiney (who, it may be said here, recently resigned as Postmistress at Auburndale, Mass.) "too bookish" to be a model essayist, and there is proof enough in this little sheaf of "patrins," (a title explained in the dedication) that "the words Greek and scholar are not words of reproach" with her. But if she knows books she does not let them stand in the way of life. It is the living world in its multitudinous variety that engages her. To the taster of literature good and bad (and usually very bad when the truth is spoken) she brings infinite refreshment and consolation. Perhaps no one is better fitted to appreciate her exquisite worth than one who gets her against the background of the dreary average, who escapes from heavy periods and leaden thoughts to her springy humor, her good, round words, her light, darting suggestions, as brilliant and swift upon the page as wings of humming birds. One may say, if he will, that she is perverse and lopsided, intolerant of many things, and perhaps too eagerly ironical, but must add that she makes it a wicked joy to share her scornfulness of shams and commonplaces, and must bless her for being so smile-provoking.

The way in which she loves to outwit us and shame us into acquiescence with her point of view is obvious in the brief paper on "A Fine Gentleman." The portrait has almost the touch of Velasquez—the sly, intimate art, so frank and so concealing. Not until the last page does it dawn upon us that we have been taken in and have subscribed to qualities that we could not of ourselves have seen. And in the portraiture of landscape—to force the well-known comparison—she is subtly and profoundly skillful. Her picture of "Quiet London" has in it many a hint of Whistler's nocturnes. Whole passages and detachable phrases in this lovely dream of words tempt quotation where quotation would, in reality, be intolerable and insolent, so closely woven and tenderly adjusted is the delicate, tangled composition. The "bookishness" of the author brings in figures from another world—intruders, perhaps, to those who find them unapproachable, yet not to be spared in their poetic grace. Who else of present-day writers, unless it were Pater, who is dead, would have found in the silence of the city the thought of gigantic forces trooping by "like the boy-god Harpocrates, finger on lip"? Who else could so quaintly have compared S. Paul's to Wordsworth in Hayden's portrait "seeing with drooped eyes"?

If we flee from "Quiet London" lest in spite of ourselves we begin to quote it, we may linger self-indulgently over the "bitter complaint of the Ungentle Reader." The thing that Montaigne abhorred was "to go preach to the first passer-by," and the editorial desire for such preachment is Miss Guiney's pet grievance. "Can it be that any two or two thousand can wish to be preached at in order that they may masticate a page correctly, in squads? That they may never forget, like Mr. Gladstone's progeny, to apportion thirty-two bites to every stanza, with the blessing before and the grace after? * * * To enter a library honorably is not to go clamdigging after useful information, nor even after emotions. * * *

To read well is to make an impalpable snatch at whatever item takes your eye and run."

"Is there no fun left in Israel," she groans, in reference to the studious companies who "shed scholastic blight" upon poetry and pictures, and she is her own convincing answer. But it is not for her fun, we imagine, that Miss Guiney will be most dear to the hearts of her audience—not a very large or noisy audience. It is rather for her perception of the finer joys of the mind; joys that are neither physical nor sentimental, nor what is vaguely and conveniently called spiritual, but that reveal themselves only to be instructed intelligence; "bookish" joys they would very likely be named, although they have often little enough to do with books. The painter knows them, and so does the poet, and if either one of these has in his soul a flicker of genius he will catch their essence in the work he is doing, and thus "hand down the torch." That Miss Quincy has the joy and the genius, one extract will show, complete in itself and delicately set apart, as if for our grateful use, from the body of the paper on "The Great Playground."

"At Hampton Court, in the Great Hall, in the right lower corner of the rich pagan borderings of one of the Old Testament tapestries, (that of the Circumcision of Isaac,) there is a tiny, delicate, faded figure of a lad, all in soft duns and dusty golds. He wears curious sandals, a green chaplet is on his shoulder, he carries a stocked quiver and a spear. His look is one of sweet sensuous idleness and delight. He is centuries old, but to him the same sun is shining in the aromatic alleys of the forest. He does not know that there is a very fine perpendicular roof over him, and he has never noticed the Kings and their Courts who have been blown away like smoke from before his path. The parent and the schoolmaster who taught him have also fallen to dust. But for him the hunt and the moist morning; for him the immortal pastoral life. We used to see him often, and we saw him once again, after a long interval. His charm was all that it had ever been, but at the encounter he brought hot tears of envy to the eyes. All those years, those years of ours and the world's, wasted in prison on casuist industries, he had been at large with the wind, he had been playing! How some of us have always meant to do just that for ever, and that only, for, why not do the sole thing one can do perfectly? But an indoor demon, one Duty, a measly Eden-debarring angel, armed with platitudes, has somehow clogged our career. Were it not for a cloud of responsibilities, a downpour of Things to Do, one might be ever at the other side of window panes, and see Pan twelve hours a day. Ah, little Vita Silvestris! Blamelessly may we feel that you have found the way, and that we have missed it, growing gray at the silly desk, and sure only of this—that presently we shall indeed find ourselves inside sycamore planks, so that all the dryads in their holes, watching our very best approximation to their coveted estate, shall smile to see. But thereafter, at least and for good, we are where we belong, 'sub dio, under the canopy of heaven,' and ready for the elemental game."

This beautiful fragment, warm with human emotion, rich with curious humor, and dim and silvery as tears, is the very flower of Miss Guiney's style.

What is about the top-notch of price for Gobelins tapestry was reached lately in London when a set of four panels of old Gobelins tapestry, with designs after Berain, representing Ceres, Juno, Venus, and Pomona, each 9 feet 9 inches high by 20 feet wide, were disposed of for £2,357 10s.

*PATRINS. To Which Is Added an Inquirendo into the Wit and Other Good Parts of His Late Majesty King Charles the Second. Written by Louise Imogen Guiney. Boston: Printed for Copeland & Day.

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISH TO-DAY:

Eye Spy

Afield with Flowers and Animate Things. Written and Illustrated by **William Hamilton Gibson,** Author of "Sharp Eyes," "Highways and Byways," etc. 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $2.50.

In this volume Mr. Gibson takes his young reader with him into the woods and dells, and among fields and flowers, and points out to him many of Nature's charms and secrets that have been hidden from all but the most earnest seekers. He rambles from the tiniest blade of grass to the decaying trunk of the giant of the forest, and unfolds to us wonders and mysteries that surprise and delight us. The smallest of the creeping and flying things are invested with a charm quite unsuspected, and both young and old will enjoy the felicitous way in which Mr. Gibson introduces us to some of Mother Nature's humblest and most interesting children.

In Simpkinsville

Stories. By **Ruth McEnery Stuart,** Author of "A Golden Wedding," "The Story of Babette," etc. Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

A new book by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart is in need of no introduction beyond the mention of the author's name. In the volume entitled "In Simpkinsville" Mrs. Stuart takes us back in six short stories to the imaginary Southern village which has formed the background in so much of her striking work. These six stories are Mrs. Stuart's latest, and unquestionably her best, at least one of those included in the volume, "The Unlived Life of Little Mary Ellen," being among the recognized masterpieces of American fiction.

The People for Whom Shakespeare Wrote

By **Charles Dudley Warner,** Author of "The Golden House," "A Little Journey in the World," etc. Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, Deckel Edges and Gilt Top, $1.25.

To bring lovers of Shakespeare in touch with the world of Shakespeare has been Mr. Warner's object, and he has accomplished that object with characteristic felicity. An intimate knowledge of the subject with which he is dealing, a ready sympathy with the famous dramatist himself, and the scholarly perfection for which Mr. Warner's work is always distinguished, combine to make this little book a welcome addition to Shakespeariana.

The Story of the Rhinegold

(Der Ring des Nibelungen.). Told for Young People. By **Anna Alice Chapin.** Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

"The Story of the Rhinegold" contains the four operas of Wagner's "Nibelungen Ring," woven into the form of a story, and thus adapted to the comprehension of children. The tale is told with charming simplicity, and will be found an invaluable introduction to a study of the famous legends with which it deals.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1897.

How the Gutenberg Bible Came to be Printed.

Another word must be said concerning the Gutenberg Bible. The sale of this book in London last week for £4,000, or nearly $20,000, (the largest price ever brought at auction for any one book,) indeed calls for a detailed account of the origin of the book.

The earliest printed books, commonly called block books, were formed of sheets of paper or parchment, laboriously printed from wooden blocks, on which the engraver had left in relief the designs and letters of the text. This engraving had to be most carefully done, because too serious an error completely spoiled the entire block, which then had to be thrown away, and a new one begun. It was doubtless this difficulty of correction that gradually brought about the idea of movable types. It is true that an old legend states that Laurent Coster of Haarlem, while playing with his children, accidentally discovered the secret of movable types. However this may be, gradually means were discovered to replace entire phrases, by other phrases, until in time movable types, cut separately in wood, came to be generally used.

But these characters, cut one by one, without the possibility of making them uniform, were expensive, as well as very easily broken. Coster is said to have spent much time and money to find an easily made and durable substitute for wooden type, but with small result. But one of Laurent Coster's workmen is said to have stolen the secret of his master's labors, to have fled to Mayence, and to have there started a shop of his own. According to the same authority, (Hadrian Junius,) metal type, which revolutionized the whole history of books and bookmaking, was the discovery of a Dutchman, and the name of the thief was John.

Whoever this John may have been, John Gutenberg was established in Mayence before 1439, and was there struggling with three great problems: to obtain types more durable than those of wood and less costly to engrave; to find a press by the aid of which he could obtain a clear impression, and to discover some way in which the leaves of books could be printed on both sides. The idea of printing a Bible had taken complete possession of him, but the cutting of his types had ruined him, and, contrive as he might, he could obtain no more money for future experiments. A little later, however, he met Fust at Mayence, a man of considerable means, who was in search of investments. Fust put 1,100 florins at Gutenberg's disposal, to be used in further experiments, but this money gradually melted away, with no results worth mentioning. But now Peter Schoeffer, who had been introduced into the workshop to design letters, having had the benefit of Gutenberg's past experiments, took up the work at this point, and at a time when the two others were thoroughly discouraged, and conducted it to a triumphant end.

Fust became so thoroughly interested in Schoeffer, in his youth and in his success, that he put new capital into the business, and also gave him his granddaughter in marriage. At this time, too, Fust, who was perhaps not anxious to divide the glory and the money with a partner who had been less successful than Schoeffer, demanded from Gutenberg the return of his money, which, with interest, had been secured by a pledge of all the latter's possessions. Unable to pay this money, Gutenberg, on the eve of a great success, had to abandon types, presses, and everything, and leave Fust and Schoeffer to finish and bring out his beloved Bible. This book, printed by the two latter, appeared by the end of 1455, and is the first printed book happily solving Gutenberg's three problems.

Although printed without a date, a manuscript note of a Vicar of St. Stephen, at Mayence, (in a copy of this book in a Paris library,) states that he finished the binding and illuminating of the first volume on St. Bartholomew's Day—June 13, 1456—and the second volume on the 15th of August of the same year.

Fust and Schoeffer, as is well known, continued their work, but Gutenberg, robbed of the fruit of his labors, alone and almost unaided, printed, at Mayence, in 1457, a dated book in Gothic characters, "The Catholican of John Baltus." Dead before 1468, Gutenberg was buried in the Church of the Récollets of Mayence, through the care of a friend, who, on his tomb, attributed to him the invention of printing.

Although finished and given to the world, whether honestly or otherwise, by Fust and Schoeffer, this great book will always bear the name of the Gutenberg Bible. Its second name, the Mazarin Bible, by which it is quite as generally known, came about in this wise: Cardinal Mazarin's private library, placed before 1651 in his house, in the Rue Richelieu, was the first library to be opened to the public, who had access to his collection during certain hours on every Tuesday. The library was dispersed in 1651, at the fall of the Cardinal, but he was afterward able to gather it together once more, and ten years later it was opened at its new quarters, "the College of the Four Nations," at Paris, where it still remains. The earliest published description of the Gutenberg Bible was based on a copy accidentally discovered in this library by the celebrated bibliographer, De Bure. Hence the term Mazarin Bible.

Dibdin, in his description of Earl Spencer's copy of this book, now in the John Rylands Library, at Manchester, speaks particularly of the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the lustre of the ink.

Percy Fitzgerald, in his Book Fancier, says there are only nineteen copies of the Gutenberg Bible on paper known, while of the vellum there are but five, three of which are in public libraries. One of these vellum copies, described in THE TIMES of June 26, 1897, is the one which, bought by Lord Ashburnham for £3,400, brought at last week's sale £4,000. In 1873 Mr. Quaritch was offering a copy of this book, on paper, for 3,000 guineas. To appreciate these enormous prices, we may trace the history of another copy, known as Count Maccarthy's, now one of the glories of the British Museum. This copy was originally in M. Gaignot's library, and was secured by Count Maccarthy for the small sum of £85. At the Maccarthy sale Mr. Grenville bought it for £250. On the latter's death, his entire collection was bequeathed to the British Museum.

To illustrate still further the rarity of the vellum copies of this book, it may be stated that the Duke of Sussex, who had an extraordinary passion for collecting Bibles in every well-known edition, strove during his entire lifetime to acquire a vellum copy, and finally died the possessor of a paper copy only.

The Year's Good Novels.

Among the many instructive papers which were read at the recent conference of the American Library Association in Philadelphia, those of particular interest, not only to librarians, but to the outside reading world, were papers on books of the present year. History, the fine arts, children's books, and fiction were all well treated, valuable and, in some cases, pungent criticisms being given. We get in these the librarian's standpoint, as the librarian is enabled to note the real popularity of a book. It is of decided interest to study the literary output of the year from the librarian's point of view.

The paper upon fiction by Miss Helen E. Haines, now connected with The Library Journal of this city, and the newly elected Recorder of the American Library Association, deserves more than ordinary attention. Miss Haines selected 100 of the leading novels of the year from a list of 1,000, and presents the real essence of their good and bad qualities in admirably concise and pleasantly brief criticisms.

Her task was not an easy one, but she has performed it without wavering. Her opinions have been stated frankly, however much they may be objected to by others. She leaves no doubt in the minds of her hearers as to her position upon certain classes of fiction and its effect upon the library and the public. She believes strongly in the real, lasting good of good novels, but, she explains:

"It is, of course, in the one word 'good' that the whole difficulty lies. Many books that from a literary point of view are unreservedly good are morally questionable; many others, quite devoid of literary quality, have endeared themselves to a multitude of readers whose lack of intellectual perception is not criminal, even though it be regrettable. If a library exclude too rigidly the former, it is not representative of literature; if the latter be absolutely banned, it is limiting its privileges to the intellectual few and discriminating against the uncultured many. A library must have some books suited for readers of mature intelligence, but undesirable for young people. It must have others that are not desirable for general circulation at all. It is in just deciding how far to go that the difficulty lies.

"Within the past year there has been a slackening in the tide of erotic fiction, but at the same time there have developed two distinct classes of novels which cannot be ignored in the literature of the day, but which are none the less harmful in their influence. The first may be called, from the books which most thoroughly represent it, 'Keynote' fiction. These are the analyses of diseased souls, studies of distorted lives, of which Fletcher's 'God's Failures' and Moore's 'Celibates' are examples.

"The second consists of the slum stories that have sprung into such astonishing vogue within the past year or so—the Maggies, Arties, and other children of the Jago, who reveal to us the vice, misery, and wretchedness that exist in all great cities with the hard clearness of the camera, unsoftened by the tints of art. But we say, 'These things are true; diseased souls exist, and there are plague spots in great cities.' That is so, but we do not use treatises on psychomania for family reading, nor do we send our sons and daughters to stale beer dives or opium joints that they may learn what life is, and when a novelist devotes himself solely to the exploitation of what is morbid, vulgar, ugly, repulsive, it becomes the right and duty of those who have charge of these novels and these books to exercise a censorship in their selection."

Miss Haines denounced the statement that there are no great books nowadays, mentioning the fact that within one twelvemonth such works as "Quo Vadis," "Weir of Hermiston," "Sir George Tressady," "Sentimental Tommy," "On the Face of the Waters," and "The Choir Invisible" were produced. The last two she considered head and shoulders above all others. In her brief criticism of Mrs. Steele's "On the Face of the Waters," Miss Haines says it is the first attempt ever made to show the native side in the Indian mutiny question, and she shows him, Mohammedan or Hindu, in his childishness, his faithfulness and greater guile, his race prejudices, and religious fanaticism—not as the usual Anglo-Indian novel pictures him. Regarding a question which had been raised as to the desirability of this book for general circulation, Miss Haines says:

"I do not see how that question can be raised, or how the book can hurt any one. It is not written for children. It is not about children. It is about men and women in a time of fierce conflict, in unnatural conditions. But I do not see how it can hurt any one, or how its stern teaching can be misinterpreted."

As for "The Choir Invisible," Miss Haines refers deeply to its descriptive beauty and its charm of spirituality, adding at the close:

"In its picture of the Kentucky of a century ago it recalls Irving's Ralph Ringwood, but it is a gentler picture, and one of the most pleasant things about it is that it shows not only the rough uncouthness of the pioneer days, but the gentlehood and the culture and the talent that were represented there, and that we are too apt to overlook and to ignore in our ideas of the pioneers of America."

It would be interesting to mention the titles of this list of 100 novels, but a few at least of the most notable can be briefly touched upon. Bourdillon's "Nephele" is considered one of the most charming books of last year, although having little recognition, and is likened more to a prose poem than a novel. Mrs. Burnham's "Miss Archer Archer" is delightfully compared to ice cream soda, being "sentimental in a vivacious and attractive manner; not in the least strong, neither a study." The honor of being the best collection of short stories published during the year falls to "The Cat and the Cherub."

Anthony Hope's books are treated gingerly, "having the claim of popularity," and no other." "Phroso" is considered the best, "but miles below 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' and the Princess Osra stories are so artificial, padded, and superficial that it is hard to see in them any lasting qualities." Keightley's "Last Recruit of Clare's" and O'Grady's "In the Wake of King James" are condemned as inferior historical novels, the latter being emphatically styled "a shilling-shocker rather than an historical novel."

Robert Barr's "The Mutable Many" and "The Descendant," published at first anonymously, but recently announced to be by a young Southern woman, Ellen Glasgow, are treated at some length. "The central idea of 'The Mutable Many,' says Miss Haines, "seems to be that, no matter what the right of the cause of labor, and though the cause of capital may have the cause of right on its side, labor will generally lose in the struggle, on account of qualities inherent in itself." She says the book is crude, has the trail of a journalist, as all of Barr's books have, but yet is forcible and gives both sides. The other book, "The Descendant," says our librarian critic, is strong, but very unpleasant in parts, the whole teaching being that strength, rooted in itself, is weakness, and that weakness, animated by love, is strength.

A brief discussion arose over D'Annunzio's books, but most of the librarians declined to express opinions. One member said he thought "The Triumph of Death" was one of the worst books he had ever read, and another emphatically denounced it as not fit for a library. Another member, however, liked both of D'Annunzio's books very much, but denounced the translations as execrable. Stephen Crane's works were not treated in a very eulogistic manner. When Benjamin Swift's "Nancy Noon" was mentioned, a member assailed it as a miserable book for a library, and said it would not be fit to give to a young person to read, while another called it a weak, stupid imitation of Meredith.

Brander Matthews's "Tales of Fantasy Founded in Fact" was dismissed with the curt remark that they do not amount to anything at all. Some doubt was expressed as to the advisability of admitting Olive Shreiner's "Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland" into a library. On this point Miss Haines says:

"It is a bitter arraignment and denunciation of British cruelties in South Africa, and the incidents described are very harrowing and very horrible, but it is written with all the mystical tendency characteristic of Olive Shreiner. I do not know whether it is desirable to put it on the list or not. Personally I do not think it is particularly dangerous."

Grant's "Stories of Naples and Cammora" receives the praise of being one of the best books of the year, the tales of Naples' fisherfolk and of the strange secret society called the Cammora having a fidelity, a kindliness of tone, and a minutiae of detail that make them more like actual experiences than stories.

The Goncourt Ideal Academy.

The title, "The Académie des Goncourt," may at first strike the ear as somewhat pretentious, but the mistake arises from placing too much stress on the word "académie," the meaning of which is of little significance in Europe. What is not to be overlooked is the end the brothers Goncourt had in view. By the sale of the Goncourt collection and the house at Auteuil, Edmond, who survived his brother, believed there would be funds sufficient for ten academicians, each one to receive 10,000 francs yearly, and the annual establishment of a prize of 5,000 francs, to be awarded to the author of the best novel or historical work, or the best collection of short stories.

In Edmond de Goncourt's will it was found that he had chosen eight of the academicians, who were to be Alphonse Daudet, Léon Henrique, Joris Karl Hugsmans, Octave Mirabeau, Rosny ainé, Rosny jeune, Paul Marguerite, and G. Geffroy. It is not to be supposed that these members of the Académie des Goncourt were actuated by any mercenary views, and yet one of them, according to the Academy, very much questioned whether they would receive any salary at all. It was doubtful whether the capital realized from the Goncourt property would be sufficient. The sale of the collection brought, however, 1,368,000 francs, to which was added 500,000 francs, making a total of 1,868,000 francs.

Daudet himself, talking over the matter when Edmond was preparing his plans, advised Edmond to change the name of the proposed académie, as it might indicate some rivalry between it and the Académie Française, but the idea of the donor was, as Daudet writes it, that "the Académie Française did not know how to find out men of talent, and that his prize of 5,000 francs would render famous services." The trouble in the way of a lawsuit advanced by certain of the heirs of the Goncourts, it is believed, will be satisfactorily arranged.

Two of the academicians, for there are to be ten, have not yet been appointed. Taking the total actual expenses of the "Académie des Goncourt to be 65,000 francs a year, to which probably 35,000 francs would have to be added for running expenses, 100,000 francs, or $20,000 a year, does not seem a great deal of money for the establishing and carrying out of an académie. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the wishes of these two distinguished men may be practically carried out, and that success may attend the great literary ideal Jules and Edmond de Goncourt hoped to realize.

Rapid Work by Great Masters.

If we take the best-accredited lists of the works of Rembrandt and Vandyke, which would be those of Prof. Wauters's, the statement is made that in European galleries there are 803 paintings attributed to Rembrandt and 727 to Vandyke. These numbers may be augmented by the works of both these masters which are to be found in the United States. We are not as yet prepared to accept all of these. Pretty generally, however, it is believed that there are 5 Rembrandts and 8 Vandykes in this country, though a great many more are assigned to these artists without full proof of authenticity. We may then give the total as 808 Rembrandts and 734 Vandyke's. These figures are surprising.

Let us look into these further, examining them by the duration of the lives of the two artists. Rembrandt was born in 1607, and died in 1669. He lived, then, sixty-two years. Certainly, twenty years are to be deducted to get his working years. During forty-two years, then, Rembrandt produced 808 pictures, or he turned out something over nineteen every year of his life.

Vandyke was born in 1599 and died in 1641. Applying the same rule to this master, he was able to work for twenty-two years, about half the time of Rembrandt. But Vandyke was by no means as steady as was Rembrandt. He was rather "wild" during the last eight years of his life. His productivity was, however, enormous, since he may be credited with 734 pictures. Seven hundred and thirty-four pictures turned out in twenty-two years would make an average of not far from thirty-three and one-third pictures per annum. We are told that Vandyke was the most rapid of artists, painting sometimes a portrait per day.

For all that, Rembrandt's nineteen pictures every year make a wonderful performance. His work was by far the more serious, and must have required more time to execute. If we study a Vandyke, with all its finished elegance, it seems, however, to preclude the idea of very rapid work.

Comparisons of the productivity of the great ones of the past with the work of the leading artists of to-day would make an interesting study. What is quickly done is not necessarily well done, and yet long

study will give an artist digital dexterity—that is, up to a certain point. To know exactly what you want to do with a bare canvas before you is a knowledge that few possess. It is possible to paint a picture well and rapidly when a sitter has his portrait taken. But Rembrandt's work was by no means of this kind. We cannot understand how "The Night Watch," with its many separate figures, each requiring a distinct study, could have been rattled off; nor the grand "Descent from the Cross," nor "The Adoration of the Magi"; and yet, if the statistics of his pictures be taken as accurate, his rapidity of handling must have been even greater than Vandyke's.

Prices for Ashburnham Books.

DETAILED REPORTS OF THE FIRST FOUR DAYS OF THE GREAT LONDON SALE.

Of the great Ashburnham Library sale in London, beginning on June 24, and lasting over eight days, only the most meagre reports have been printed in this country. Besides the sale of the Gutenberg Bible for £4,000, and two other books for large sums, no reports have appeared here. The Review of Books and Art presents to-day detailed accounts, compiled from several London newspapers, of each day's transactions for four out of the eight days of the sale.

Books which are known distinctively as "collectors' books" brought extremely good prices, as was to be expected. Books of this class are sure to do this the world over. Books, however, of the class which is only comparatively rare, did not bring prices at all noteworthy. The demand for them was small in this sale, as it is in most sales. The reason is obvious. A book to sell high must be rare, must be in fine condition, and must be in demand.

It remains true, however, that a large number of the lots sold showed handsome profits over the prices which the late Earl of Ashburnham paid for them. An example of this is found in a book, probably printed with some of Caxton's type, called "The Infirmitie and Grete Sekenesse Called Pestilence," which went for £147, having cost the late Earl only about $9. But there were surprises in the other directions as well. Valpy's exceedingly fine and carefully edited Delphin edition of the Greek and Latin classics in 102 volumes, which, half a century ago, realized very high sums, brought what is believed to be less than a third of the outlay on the binding.

First Day's Sale.—A fine and perfect copy of Tagliente's arithmetic, published in the first half of the sixteenth century, a rare edition, (apparently the third,) in green morocco, by Lortio, £21 10s.

Aesopus—"Fabulae et Vita," numerous outline woodcuts, oaken boards, modern green morocco, a rare edition, described by Dibdin, £61; the first edition (1479) of Aesop, with the Italian version by Zucchi, remarkable for its woodcuts, a very rare book, but defective, £41 10s.

"Fabulae Latinè et Italicè ex recensione Francisci Tuppi," the first edition (1485) of Aesop, with the Italian version and applications from incidents in Italian history by Francesco Tuppo, with numerous fine woodcuts within renaissance borders, the margins of the first page of the text being a fine woodcut, border in black and white, and larger than the ordinary leaves, £203.

"Fabulae et Vita, Latinè et Italicè tradotte da Francisco del Tuppo," a large copy with rough edges, but margins of the first and last leaves mended, very rare edition, 1492, (the Duke of Sussex's copy,) £57.

"The Fables of Esope in Englysshe, with His Life and Fortune, howe he was subtil, wyse, and borne in Greece, &c." black letter, "imprynted at London, in Fletestrete, at the signe of the George, nexte to Saint Dunstone's Churche, by William Powell, 1551," and "The Booke of Raynarde the Foxe," "imprinted in London, in Saint Martels, by Thomas Gaultier, 1550," fine copies in one volume, £40.

Alciatus, "Livret des Emblèmes, mis en rime Francoyse," 1536, signature of G. Guislier on title, MS. notes in margins, numerous woodcuts, printed on vellum, £37.

"Anthonii Andree Ord. Frat. Minorum super duodecim libros Metaphysice (Aristotelis,") 1480, oaken boards, leather, stamped with fleurs-de-lys and roses, fine copy, £231. This book is regarded by Dibdin as the first printed in the City of London, and is of excessive rarity.

"The Arabian Nights Entertainments," a plain and literal translation, with explanatory notes and essay by Sir Richard Burton, 1885, £21.

"Aretino, Historia del Popolo Fiorentino, tradocta in lingua toxa da Donato Acciaioli," edizione prima, 1476, a fine copy printed on fine Italian vellum, £74. Burnet only mentions one other copy, that in the Magliabechi Library at Florence.

Ariosto, "Orlando Furioso," 1534, fine impressions of the engravings, with duplicate of plate to Canto xxxiii., and an impression of the suppressed plate to Canto xxxiv., loosely inserted, beautifully bound in contemporary red morocco, £22.

"Orlando Furioso," in English heroical verse, by John Harrington, first edition, 1591, large paper, £36.

Aristoteles, "Opera Varia, omnia Latine interprete Averroe," editio princeps, 1483, printed on vellum, two volumes, bound in old calf, with full gilt backs and ornamental borders, £800; each volume is decorated in the highest style of Italian art of the period, a large number of finely painted and illuminated historiated and ornamental initials, with elongated marginal decorations of flower scrolls. In the volume lettered Vol. I., at the commencement of the text of the Physics, in the top margin, are seated Aristotle and Averroës on some stones in an Eastern landscape; below are nude figures of satyrs and cupids; in the side margins and space in centre, jeweled pendants containing the head of Caesar, in which pearls, sapphires, and rubies are imitated, shaded with ultramarine, while the initial Q consists of a head of the author. In Vol. II. the first page of the Metaphysics is painted in a similar style, but the top margin has seven full-length figures of the Disciples of Aristotle in colored costumes and a half-dressed ape at their side. The remarkable nature of the decorations in these volumes makes this velum copy of Aristotle unique.

Aristoteles, "Ethicorum Libri X, per Leonardum Aretinum, in Latinum translati," semi-gothic letter, 1479, the second book with the Oxford imprint, a fine and perfect copy of this very rare book, with some contemporary manuscript notes in margins, £121.

"The Story of the most Noble and Worthy Kynge Arthur," large cut of St. George on title, a generally excellent copy of this rare edition, (1557) £39.

Arusiens, "Here bgynneth a litil boke the whiche traytied and reherced many gode thinges necessaries for the infirmitie and grete Sekenesse called Pestilence," £147. This little work, probably printed by Machlinia with some of Caxton's type, is most likely unique. It is the copy described by Dibdin, then in the possession of Triphook, bought of him by the Marquess of Blandford, and sold in the White Knight's sale for £9.

Roger Ascham, "Toxophilus, the Schole of Shootinge, conteyned in two Bookes," first edition, 1545, £30 10s. This is a presentation copy from Ascham to William Parr, Earl of Essex, and has an autograph letter of three pages in Latin, beautifully written in an Italian hand, ending "Dominationis tue Studiosissimus Rogerus Aschamus."

The day's sale of 200 lots realized a total of £2,599 18s. 6d.

Second Day's Sale.—The chief interest of this day centred in the collection of the editions of Dame Juliana Barnes, or Berners. The series started with the editio princeps, "The Bokys of Hawking and Hunting and also of Cootarmuris," the celebrated "Book of St. Albans," printed at St. Albans about 1486, and excessively rare, even in an imperfect state. The Ashburnham copy was purchased at the Duke of Roxburghe's sale, early in the present century, for £147; it was then very imperfect, but has been completed by the late Earl; although thirty-three of the leaves are more or less mended, no part of the text is injured. This copy fell to Mr. Quaritch at £385.

The second edition of this celebrated book, printed at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496, and the first in which the "Treatise on Fishing" appears, is also extremely rare; the Ashburnham copy, which is defective, belonged formerly to Ralph Thoresby, the Leeds historian, and at the White Knights sale it realized 58 guineas. The present copy fetched £160.

A fine and perfect copy of the extremely rare edition printed by A. Vele and W. Copland, but undated, brought £61.

Another edition, also undated, printed "at London in the Ventre upon the thre Crane wharfe by Wyllyam Copland," very rare, went for £28.

"The Boke of Haukyng, Huntynge, and Fysshynge "imprynted in Fletestrete at the Signe of the George next to Saynt Dunstones Church, by Wyllyam Powell," a fine and perfect copy, £76."

"Here begynneth a treatyse of Fysshynge with an Angle," "imprynted at London by Wynkyn de Worde dwellynge in flete strete at the Signe of the Sonne," 1532, £360. This is the first separate edition, and is unique. It was formerly in the Harleian Library, afterwards in Guiston's Collection, who parted with it to Dr. Radcliffe; bought at his sale by White, and sold by him to Mr. Haworth, at whose sale it was bought unbound for £19 19s.

"Hawking, Hunting, and Fishing," newly corrected and amended, "Printed by Edw. Allde and are to be solde at the Long shop adjoyning unto Saint Mildred's Church in the Pultrie, 1586," a fine and perfect copy, £41.

As an instance of the great rise in the value of what are known as "collectors' books," it is mentioned that six copies of Dame Juliana Barnes's work cost the late Earl probably less than £350; they now show a total of over £1,131.

Lord Bacon's "Essaies," second edition, 1598, £32; in this edition the meditations appear first in English.

"The Twoo Bookes of the Proficience and Advancement of Learning," first edition, 1605, large paper, £20.

John Bale, "Illustrium Maioris Britanniae Scriptorum," 1548, very rare, the first book printed at Ipswich, and probably the dedication copy to Edward VI., in oaken boards, the sides stamped with figures of the Crucifixion and the Brazen Serpent, brought £50.

John Barbour, "The Actes and Life of the most Victorious Conqueror, Robert Bruce," Edinburgh, 1620, went for £27.

Amadeus Berratus, "Episcopus Augustani," &c., Rome, 1517, with an autograph letter of Berrutio to "Caracio procuri fisci ducatus," of over ten pages quarto, fetched £38.

Pietro Bembo, "Delle Lettere," edizione prima, 1548, bound in contemporary Venetian brown morocco, the sides covered in richly gilt arabesque ornaments, with "Lettere di Bembo" in centres, printed upon vellum, £42 10s.; the only other copy known was Hibbert's, which sold for £15 15s., this was Libri's, sold in 1847 for 1,105f.

Thomas Bentley, "The Monument of Matrons, conteining seven severall Lampes of Virginity," three volumes, titles within fine woodcut borders, full-page woodcut of the Resurrection at end of Vol. I., and numerous ornamental initials, £18 5s.

"Bergomensis, De Plurimis claris sceletisqs (sic) Mulieribus," numerous fine woodcuts, (that on reverse of title within a fine border, occupying the whole of the page, dated 1494,) and many ornamental initials, £35.

"The History of Sir Bevis of Hampton," £24. This was Gough's copy, afterward Utterson's, in whose sale it realized £22 10s.

The day's sale of 218 lots realized £1,950 6s. 6d.

Third Day's Sale.—The lots offered this day consisted entirely of the fine collection of Bibles, and included many editions of great rarity. The highest price, as already announced by cable, was obtained for the Gutenberg or Mazarin Bible, the bidding for which started at £500, and quickly ran up to £4,000, at which price it was knocked down to Mr. Quaritch. It is printed on vellum in double columns, and is adorned with 125 finely painted and illuminated miniature initials, historiated and ornamental, many with highly finished marginal decorations of ornaments, birds, flowers, fruit, monkeys, and grotesques in the best style of Renaissance art, painted ornamental capitals, and running titles of the books in blue and red. It is in two volumes, as originally divided, in contemporary binding, oaken boards and pigskin, and has twenty ornamental metal bosses and eight clasps. This is the Perkins copy, and was bought by the late Earl for £3,400. Other copies sold in recent years are Sir John Thoroid's, originally the property of the Duke of Sussex, which realized £3,900; Lord Crawford's, £2,460, and the Hopetoun, the first leaf of which was injured, £2,000. All of these, however, were on paper, it being nearly twenty-five years since a copy on vellum has been offered for public sale.

"Biblia Pauperum," an original Block Book, impressed on forty leaves, on one side only, every leaf neatly inlaid, blue morocco, full gilt back, Etruscan borders, line frames, silk linings, a book of extreme rarity; regarded by Heineken as the second edition of the Block Book of the fifteenth century—£1,050, which was regarded as a remarkably high price. It was the Paris copy, afterward Willett's, at whose sale it realized £237, and subsequently sold in the Hamott sale for £36 15s.

"Biblia Latina," 1462, the first printed Latin Bible with a date, a very fine copy, in two volumes. The margin of the first page of each volume is finely painted in flowers and birds; painted ornamental initial to each prologue and each book, some with marginal decorations; initials painted in blue and red, running titles in red, and chapters numbered in blue and red. The first volume ends with the Psalms and has two shields and date in red. The book brought £1,500.

"Die Deutsche Bibel," 1483, the ninth edition of the Bible in German, and the first printed in Nuremberg. It has some extraordinary woodcuts, the same as those used for the Low Saxon version printed at Cologne about 1480. In this edition the temptation of Joseph is attributed to Pharoah's (not Potiphar's) wife, £59.

"The First Boke of Moses called Genesis, newly corrected and amended by W. T.," a perfect copy of the second edition (1534) of Tyndale's Pentateuch, an extremely rare book, bound in one volume in modern blue morocco, £270.

The first edition of the Bible in English, translated by Coverdale and printed in Antwerp in 1535. No perfect copy of this Bible is known. The present copy is described as an exceptionally good and sound one, the only defects being: Title and dedication to Henry VIII., initial of the first chapter of Genesis; top corner of folio xii., part of the map facsimiled by Harris, and margins of first seventeen and last three pages mended. The woodcuts are mostly by Hans Sebald Beham—£820, which was declared to be a high figure. Lord Crawford's copy sold for £226.

"The Byble," translated into English by Thomas Matthew, "to the honoure and Prayse of God was this Byble prynted and fynesshed in the Yere of oure Lord Goda (sic) 1537"; full-page woodcut of Adam and Eve before Genesis, woodcut titles, and a fine portrait of John Rogers, by A. Bloemart, inserted. A fine and perfect copy of this extremely rare edition by John Rogers, the first martyr in Queen Mary's reign. It is supposed to have been printed in Antwerp by Jacob van Meteren, and published by Grafton and Whitchurch. On the back of the New Testament title is a register taken from Cockwald Church Book of the births and christening of the children of Sir Thomas and Dame Barbara Bellasyse (Bellassis) from 1602 to 1608, and on a blank leaf before the New Testament a register of the children of Henry and Grace Bellasyse, from 1626 to 1648—£177.

"The Byble in Englyshe," printed by Grafton and Whitchurch, 1539, the first edition of the Great, or Cranmer's, or Cromwell's Bible. It was being printed at Paris by Regnault, under Coverdale's supervision, when the work was interrupted by the Inquisitors, and in consequence was finished in London, £73.

The second edition of the Great or Cromwell's Bible, 1540, a fine copy, £61. This, like Cranmer's, has the erroneous reading of "Pharaoh's" wife for "Potiphar's" in the heading of Genesis, Chapter xxxix.

"The Byble in Englyshe of the Largest and Greatest Volume," 1541, an exceedingly rare edition of the Great or Cranmer's Bible. In this impression Lord Cromwell, who was disgraced in 1540, has his arms erased from the titles, £83.

"The Bible in Englische," 1550, contemporary binding, oaken boards, stamped ornamental leather, clasp, with crowned Tudor rose and four lions in centre, probably King Edward VI.'s own copy, £53.

A fine and perfect copy of 1553 edition of Cranmer's version, one of the latest printed before Queen Mary's reign, printed in peculiar small black letter. Queen Elizabeth's copy, in old English citron morocco, gilt, with the royal arms on sides, £93. This is the Duke of Sussex's copy, and at his sale realized £56.

"The Holie Bible," 1568, the first edition of the Bishop's Bible, first title with portrait of Queen Elizabeth and numerous woodcuts, £70. Sometimes this edition is called the "Treacle Bible," from the reading in Jeremiah, viii., 22: "Is there no tryacle in Gilead?"

The total of this day's sale was nearly £9,800, which is declared to be the highest aggregate ever obtained at any one day's sale for printed books.

Fourth Day's Sale.—The principal feature of the fourth day's sale was the various editions of Boccaccio's works, including "Le La Ruine des Nobles Hommes et Femmes," printed at Bruges in 1476 by Colard Mansion. It is printed in bold Gothic letters, the words of the title in red, capitals painted in blue and red. Large blank spaces are left at the head of each book for miniatures. This copy has finely painted miniatures to Book III., "Poverty and Riches"; Book V., "Antiochus and Selenicus"; Book VIII., "Figure of Boccaccio Reclining on a Bed with Petrarch Standing By," and Book IX., "The Execution of the Infamous Queen Brunechilde." These four miniatures are surrounded by exquisitely painted and illuminated borders of flower scrolls. It has six pages in fac simile, so that the price obtained, £605, was considered high.

"De Mulieribus Claris," &c., semi-Gothic letter, eighty-one outline woodcuts and peculiar ornamental initials, many leaves showing the uncleaned proof sheets, modern vellum, with gilt back and rich floral borders, editio princeps, 1473, £71.

"Decameron," 1492, numerous fine outline woodcuts, £56. The rare Aldine edition of the "Decameron," 1522, with initials and anchors, illuminated, brown Venetian morocco, with interlaced geometrical scrolls, corner fleurons and centre arabesque, title in centre of upper cover, "Jo. Grolieri et Amicorum" below, and Grolier's usual motto in centre of under cover, newly gilt and gouffred edges, a very scarce book, £55. This edition formed the basis of the text of Giunta's edition of 1527.

The Holy Bible, (King James's or Authorized,) with index, fine engraved titles by Burghers, in old English red morocco, with inlaid frames in black, back and sides covered in elaborate tooling of gilt floreate scrolls, with crowned monogram, composed of the initials W. M. R. R., (William, Marie, Rex, Regina,) printed at Oxford at the Sheldonian Theatre, 1680. This was King William the Third and Queen Mary's copy, £20.

"Boecius de Consolacione Philosophiae," translated by Geoffrey Chaucer, black letter, the Latin text in large Gothic type, without marks, oaken boards, blue morocco, by Hayday: "I, William Caxton, have done my devoir and payne tenpryute it in fourme as is here afore made," 1479. An excessively rare Caxton book, of which sixteen copies only are known, only seven of which are perfect. This copy has the fourth and the last leaf in fac simile, but is otherwise a perfect and large copy. It is printed upon yellowish paper, and measures 10⅛ inches by 7½ inches. It went for £510.

Bowditch, "Freshwater Fishes of Great Britain," 1828, forty-seven finely colored plates, olive morocco, full gilt back and broad ornamental border, Sir H. Day's subscription copy, £76.

"Hie hebt sic an Sand Brandons Buch Waser Wunders, &c." Eighteen spirited and singular woodcuts and large ornamental initial, modern blue morocco, broad ornamental borders. The first edition of this singular book of the curious doings of the Irish Saint. Wynkyn de Worde published an edition in English. The cut of boys and girls about to swim is especially noticeable. The book brought £102.

Brant, "The Shyp of Folys," translated by Alexander Barclay, numerous woodcuts, printed in London, 1509. The first edition of Barclay's translation of the "Ship of Fools." There is no proper title, the recto of the first leaf being occupied wholly by a large woodcut coat of arms, (fesse with three cinquefoils, three spread eagles, two in chief, one in base,) with Barclay's dedication to Thomas Cornish, Suffragan of Bath, on reverse, below which is the colophon. The first and last leaves are both in fac simile. The price obtained was £76.

Macaulay's Barere.

HIS MEMOIRS NOW FIRST PUBLISHED IN AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

The memoirs of Barère, originally published two years after Barère's death, under the editorship of Messrs. Hippolyte Carnot (father of the late President of the Third Republic) and David, have only lately been translated into the English language by Mr. Payen-Payne. The work is described as "written with remarkable frankness, and with an absolute knowledge of contemporary men and events," and it rehabilitates the much-maligned character of a patriot and statesman whom Macaulay denounced in The Edinburgh Review as approaching nearer than any other person mentioned in history or fiction, "whether man or devil, to the idea of consummate and universal depravity." Macaulay added that when Barère is considered as a combination of "sensuality, poltroonery, baseness, mendacity, effrontery, and barbarity, the result is something which, in a novel, we should condemn as caricature, and to which no parallel can be found in history." Barère played a leading part in the First French Republic, having been Chairman of the Committee of Public Safety during the Revolution, and President of the Parliamentary tribunal by which the ill-fated Louis XVI. was tried for "treason to the nation" and condemned to death.

In this memoir Carnot, who knew Barère well, and was himself irreproachable as man and citizen, shows him to have been a person of approved courage, rigid incorruptibility, and unswerving devotion to the ideas of the French Revolution. Carnot's "Historical Notice of Barère" precedes the autobiography, and readers of the work find it quite apparent that the chief of the convention must have been an honest and single-minded man, inasmuch as he gave offense to all the political parties contending for the rule of France from 1789 to 1816, was equally unpopular with Monarchists and Republicans, Imperialists and "Reds of the Mountain," and was at different times vehemently persecuted as a Girondist, a Jacobin, a Reactionary, a Be-

napartist, and a Constitutionalist. These facts favor the belief that, in reality, he was steadfastly true to his own individual convictions, which were those of an advanced, but by no means intolerant, Republican. By instinct and taste Barère was a man of letters, and his abiding regret throughout maturity and old age was that, in early life and at the instance of his fellow-citizens, he allowed himself to be persuaded to abandon the career of literature for that of politics.

A circumstance which has rendered Barère's memoirs exceptionally interesting to Englishmen is his intense hatred of that country, its people, and its institutions, which displayed itself conspicuously before he had attained years of discretion, and was maintained with vigor to the very end of his life. In a report addressed to the National Assembly, when he was Chairman of the Committee of Public Safety, (1795,) he asked: "Where will the hero or the nation arise that will restore to the human race the liberty of the seas which has been usurped by the wealthy savages of the British Isles?" and prophetically answered the question thus: "One day the nations of Europe, terrified by the commercial tyranny, the political despotism, and the excessive corruption of the British Government, will realize Cato's vow, 'This modern Carthage must be destroyed.' What will she do when all the peoples of Europe, enlightened at last as to this monopoly of wealth, this exclusive privilege of commerce, this appearance of political liberty that England boasts of so long, cry out: 'Let us break the sceptre of this Queen of the Seas; let them be as free as the land'?" Barère was the original suggestor of the so-called "Continental system" which Napoleon, when Emperor, adopted in order to effect the ruin of British trade and commerce. In this hatred of England lay the real origin of Macaulay's furiously partisan and absurd arraignment of Barère.

It is pointed out that although a fervent patriot, Barère was keenly alive to the weaknesses and shortcomings of his compatriots, as displayed under the régime of Charles X., during which well-nigh all the achievements of the Revolution in the direction of popular enfranchisement and national prestige were stultified. His fearless description of "The French in 1833" (three years after the Revolution of July) contains this passage:

"They possess freedom on paper, but not in reality. They have no constitution, but two charters. They think they are free, but are only mutinous. They possess a paper army—an army that has to be paid—but none, in reality, fit for fighting. They allow fortresses to be built to overawe Paris, and those on the frontiers to fall into ruin. They are the Don Quixotes of Europe, and are not the defenders of France. They have neither peace nor war, but they take fleets and besiege citadels without having enemies. They cry out against the vile, oppressive treaties of 1815, and yet act as police to the Holy Alliance. They have a population of 33,000,000, of which 140,000 have representatives. The people are proclaimed supreme, yet election is in the hands of the few. The electors are registered by the record of the tax collector, and ministers get themselves made chief electors by intrigue. In their empty civilization they preserve barbaric customs, like the duel, and savage laws, such as capital punishment. They openly reward the victors of the Bastile, while the victims of the Louvre pine in prison. Among them are to be found men who gain victories, refuse money, and die as poor as Plutarch's heroes. The first places in the State are held by men whose thefts and exactions have made the name of France abhorred abroad. They are proud of the two revolutions carried out by the working classes and the younger men, and those who have kept aloof from those revolutions step in to reap their advantages. The heroes are in the tomb; the place-hunters are in power; reaction and ruin still remain the lot of France."

Barère died in 1841, at the age of eighty-two. Many of his later years were passed in exile. There are four portly volumes constituting his biographical record. Half of one volume is devoted to reminiscences of Belgium, and the whole of another to graphic literary "portraits" of celebrities, native and foreign, who were contemporary with himself.

American Work in Babylonia.

WORK WHICH FINDS PRAISE IN LONDON MORE RECENT THAN THAT WHICH DR. PETERS DESCRIBES.

In Dr. John Punnett Peters's first volume entitled "Nippur," published by Messrs. Putnam's Sons, (see notice in The Saturday Review of Books and Art of July 2,) will be found the history of the work undertaken by the University of Pennsylvania, with the narrative of exploration, which ended somewhat abruptly in 1890. The American party was then unable to resist the attacks made on it by the natives. But after all, if that was a prospecting tour only, it accomplished a great deal. It determined the existence of archaeological treasure in Nippur, and in quantity. Trial trenches gave a countless number of inscribed tablets, and it was positive that there was cultivation in the Babylonian country which would date back some 3,800 years before the birth of Christ.

In 1893 these explorations were placed under the charge of Mr. J. H. Haynes, and have been most vigorously and successfully carried out, and The London Times, signalling the exploits of this gentleman, says: "It is no overpraise to say that Mr. Haynes is justly entitled to take his place in the front ranks of explorers along with those who have restored to us the first chapters of the world's history." Whether these laudatory words are due to Flinders Petrie or to Mr. Sayce we do not know, but the treatment of the subject in The London Times shows a thorough acquaintance with Assyrian explorations.

Before the researches made by those in charge of this particular expedition, with some few notable exceptions, those in command were hardly fitted for the difficult work. Perfect archaeological research has a fortunate resultant only when the utmost care is taken. To dig is easy, but to study, if it were possible, every spadeful of earth is almost a necessity, for each foot or half or quarter foot in a trench may give forth new and unexpected things. Stratum after stratum must then be scrutinized, and it is just this which the American expedition has carried out.

The mounds of Nippur, or Nuffar, are situated on the bank of what was once a great canal, for when Babylon was the centre this Shat-en-Nil was the great artery of commerce and irrigation. It is now an almost defaced, dry ditch. Among these ruined mounds there is one called by the nomads Bint el Amir, or the "Emir's daughter." It stands some 90 feet above the level. Adopting Oriental phraseology, this mound represents what is left of the great ziggurat, or a temple stage tower, and this ziggurat was built by Ur-Gur, or Ur-Bahu, about 2800 B. C. Later on other Kings added to the structure. It was this ziggurat which was the central point of Mr. Haynes's work.

Other stage towers have been penetrated before this particular one, but this Nippur one may be said to have been the very first attacked in a philosophical and scientific manner. It was found that the tower rested on a basis of 50 meters by 39, and its angles pointed to the cardinal points. It was discovered that there were three stages. Each upper stage "had a thick coating of plaster, composed of clay mixed with chopped straw." The lowest stage, as the constructors must have known, being more difficult of preservation from moisture, had been faced with kiln-burned bricks, faced with bitumen. We construct cellars in New York in the neighborhood of the North and East Rivers precisely in this way to-day. Dr. Peters tells us of the City of Hit that an abundance of bitumen is found there, and he describes its many usages.

It was on the southeast side of this mound that Mr. Haynes made the more important finds. Here were discovered "two walls of burnt brick, 3.40 meters high, 16.32 long, with about 7 meters between them." It was a causeway filled with crude bricks, and must have been a road which led up to the top of the tower.

What is strange about the general structure, or plan, of this tower of Ur-Gur, is its marked likeness to that stepped pyramid, Sakkara. As to the causeway, it is quite certain that there was just such a one connecting the Khafra Pyramid with the Temple of the Sphinx. Now, the question arises, whence this similarity? Did the Chaldeans take their ideas from the Egyptians, or the latter from the former?

Evidently there was close contact, such as can only be fully developed by important commercial relations. The Chaldean sought some of his materials for construction and brought from Egypt the hard diorite, the imperishable porphyry, and he made statues and doors and sockets with these resisting stones. Then, too, both in Egypt and in Assyria, there are early statues, with mixed attributes, or leanings toward the symbolism of the Nile and of the Euphrates—and so, "in the face of this evidence from Nippur, we may have to reconsider the question of Chaldean influence on Egypt, and, indeed, probably reverse the old theory."

The tower, Mr. Haynes found, rested on a platform of crude brick. But that did not suffice. What was below that platform? A second pavement of finer construction came to light, and the bricks bore the stamp of Sargon I. and Naram-Sin, his son. That showed convincingly that they were put there a thousand years or more before the building up of Ur-Gur. Evidently there had been an older temple.

To get to the bottom of it all, in 1895 Mr. Haynes made other explorations, and finally unearthed a most wonderful piece of masonry. On a foundation there was a solid brick wall, not less than fifty-two feet thick, the height of which may be imagined from its base. The builder of this wall, it is thought, was Naram-Sin, and before this Naram-Sin was supposed to be a myth. But what this wall was built for we can hardly determine to-day.

Another discovery, at the southeast of the tower, was a chamber 11 meters long, 3.54 wide, and 2.60 deep. As there was no side entrance, access must have been had to it from above. The bricks showed that the maker was of the time of Ur-Gur. Below it there was found a second chamber, and here, imbedded, was a brick stamp of Sargon. "Round the walls ran a narrow shelf, on which some tablets and brick stamps were found." They were archive chambers. Now, what are the conclusions? If the date of Ur-Gur is 2800 B. C., then these objects in these chambers had been broken into, supposably during the Elamite invasion of 2285 B. C.

When débris is studied, centuries being accounted for by rubbish accumulations, the deductions may not always be accurate. Nevertheless, when such strata are carefully studied, we may get at least approximate ideas of time.

On the pavement which Naram-Sin built to the top of the mound there is some thirty-three feet of débris, which must have taken, so it is estimated, fully 4,000 years to accumulate. Again Mr. Haynes set to work and went through the task of piercing this débris until he struck virgin soil, and still found, as he went through the mass, accumulations of broken pottery, fragments of inscribed stone objects, and well constructed drains. Certainly there must have been two temples below the Naram-Sin pavement, and we reach a period which must date between 6,000 and 7,000 years before the Christian era. Even at these great depths there were signs of man's early strife, the marks of pillage being evident. Here, then, is the most ancient record of Babylonia.

As to the harvest, over 26,000 tablets, with inscribed fragments derived from vases and stelae, have been gleaned. Some of these are of the most archaic form. Most of the early inscriptions refer to a series of primitive wars. For the deciphering of these there is occupation for many years to come, and yet Prof. Hilprecht has solved some of them.

The University of Pennsylvania has accomplished a splendid work, and to be classed among the most remarkable of modern archaeological researches. Commenced in an intelligent manner by Dr. Peters, it has been completed by Mr. J. H. Haynes, Prof. Hilprecht, and others of the staff. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Haynes did the work among the wild tribes of Mesopotamia, at the risk of his life, indifferent to fever, cholera, and as often as not lacking a sufficiency of food.

The Woman Suffrage Movement.*

About one generation ago Mr. T. W. Higginson wrote an interesting article on "The Health of Our Girls," which has not been included in the recent reprints of his essays probably because it is so obviously out of date. Health was just then "coming in." It was just becoming fashionable for girls to take out-door exercise, to row and swim a little, and to skate. We have "changed all that" and the girl or woman of the present decade who doesn't play tennis or golf, or ride the bicycle, or row, or skate, is an anachronism. Mr. Higginson points out that the health of women seems "to depend mainly upon the degree of conformity to rustic habits of air and exercise," and that among savage races the women are as strong to carry burdens, to work, and to walk long distances as men. And among the lower animals, he says, with whom having plenty of air and exercise is the natural way of living, "there seems no great inequality as to strength or endurance between the sexes."

It is possible, therefore, that in a few more generations Mrs. Johnson's principal argument against the suffrage may greatly diminish in strength. She claims with much show of reason in the existing condition of society that, as a stable Government issues no decree that it cannot enforce, the only way to keep up the stability of our own Government is "to make sure that behind every law and every policy adopted stands a power so great that no power in the land can overthrow it," and the "only such power possible consists of a majority of the men."

This position and her other position based upon the safety of the home are very different one from another. From a superficial point of view it is certainly absurd to claim that the management of a home cannot be carried on by a woman who votes as well as by one who does not vote—precisely as a voting man carries on his business as carefully and efficiently as a man who does not vote. But Mrs. Johnson's fear strikes a deeper note. She foresees a growing hostility between the sexes engendered by differing political opinions, and she calls attention to the fact that "in case of opposite votes and any serious resulting action, the father and son must stand in the attitude of actual physical as well as political antagonism to the mother and daughter." This is not an effect to be desired—we all know the bitterness that has been caused in the family life by political disagreement between father and son, and between husband and wife it would be a more serious matter. If, however, the suffrage should be extended to women, as it very likely will be, sooner or later, the change will have come about gradually, and probably many other conditions of social and family life will have changed in the meantime, so that our present day arguments may seem indeed uncouth.

Mrs. Johnson does not by any means condemn the changes that have come into the life of women as a race, but she writes "from the standpoint of a wife and mother," and, furthermore, from the standpoint of a happy wife and mother, believing that the married state is not only the best but the happiest state. So it is, without any doubt, when the woman who enters upon it is free to consider the probabilities of happiness and peace. When, however, women were debarred by custom and prejudice from earning their living "independent of man," to use a phrase which rouses Mrs. Johnson's womanly indignation, matters were very different. Marriage was frequently a business arrangement, much more degrading and humiliating for the woman than for the man.

Mrs. Johnson believes that when woman has entered the trades and professions for the purpose of "helping" the home and "because of love of it" she has done well, and this is true, but in more than the one sense. When women have entered trades and professions because they will not buy a home at the price of their self-respect, because, in fact, they do so much love and honor the real home as to revolt from substituting for it a false one, then they have done well and have shown themselves womanly. As they know more of business life and business and public interests, it is quite conceivable that they may come to want the suffrage and to want it intelligently and reasonably; but it is quite certain that until a large majority of them not only want it but are willing to work very hard for it they will not have it.

When it is given them it will be on the ground of advantage to some cause, good or evil, and not on the ground of abstract right, so that the whole affair is at best an uncertain issue and far from being a present issue. Discussion of it will hurt nothing, but, as an eminent New York statesman was in the habit of saying, "it is difficult to foretell the consequences of what never happened."

*WOMAN AND THE REPUBLIC. A Survey of the Woman-Suffrage Movement in the United States and a Discussion of the Claims and Arguments of its Foremost Advocates. By Helen Kendrick Johnson. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

John Cabot's Voyage.

ITS IMPORTANCE TO ANGLO-SAXON CIVILIZATION POINTED OUT BY LORD DUFFERIN—A MEMORIAL TOWER AT BRISTOL.

As part of the ceremony at Bristol, England, in celebration of the Cabot fourth centenary, Lord Dufferin on June 24 officially laid the foundation of a memorial tower on Brandon Hill, a high point in the centre of the city. The tower when completed will be 100 feet high, squarely built, and divided into two stages, each relieved by an ornamental balcony. The accepted design, as explained by The London Times, shows the floor of the upper balcony to be 75 feet from the basis; above this being an octagonal spire of 30 feet, surmounted by a globe and a figure symbolical of peace. There is to be a circular staircase to the first stage, and a spiral staircase to the second stage. The balconies will be ornamental in design, and will afford convenient places for observation. The tower is to have emblematical panels, some of the bas-reliefs of which will be contributed by an American committee, the President of which is Mr. Bayard. The Peace Society also contributes a panel on which there will be a design with an inscription expressing the hope that the united celebration of the fourth centenary of Cabot's famous discovery will tend to insure continued friendship between the kindred nations of Great Britain and America. One panel will be reserved for the Bristol inscription, setting forth the object for which the tower is erected, and two others will probably be filled in by American subscribers to the Cabot commemoration fund. The broad platform at the base of the tower will have projected spaces at the angles for the reception of the Russian trophy guns, which have long stood on the summit of Brandon Hill. Lord Dufferin, who received a silver trowel, with which he laid a cornerstone, said:

Fellow-Citizens of Bristol: I am very much afraid that my voice is not sufficiently powerful to reach to the extremity of this remarkable assemblage of the people of Bristol, but their very presence shows how well they know how to value the achievements of those who have served their country honorably and well, and although Bristol can boast many noble citizens whose name will endure as long as the history of England is recorded, certainly upon that glorious roll the name of the man to whose memory we have founded this memorial will always maintain a most honorable place. It is a great pity that no descendant of his should remain to feel all the gratification which such a ceremony as the present would have afforded him, but I trust that the honor we are now rendering

him will prove an 'ncentive to all the younger members of your citizens to strive their hardest and to do their best to lead honorable lives and to serve their Queen and country, for they may be assured that they will never miss their reward, and that the English people well know how to reward those of their fellow-countrymen who have done them loyal service. I will conclude these few remarks by expressing my warmest and sincerest hope that this tower will remain to the end of time a memorial of your gratitude, and of the fame of the man to whom it is dedicated, and in conclusion I now wish prosperity and happiness to the City of Bristol and its inhabitants.

A more elaborate address was made by Lord Dufferin, (an address which it is interesting to compare with Lord Dufferin's article in the July Scribner) at a luncheon on the same day in Bristol, a distinguished company, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach,) being present. Lord Dufferin said:

I imagine there is no audience in the United Kingdom so likely to arouse trepidation in the heart of any one called upon to address it as the one I see before me; for every year you have been accustomed to enjoy at your two famous historical banquets the choicest eloquence which the representatives of the Ministry and of the Opposition of the day are able to furnish. Under these circumstances I feel that some apology is required for my hardihood in intruding upon you on the present occasion. But the circumstances of the present occasion are unique. It is not every day that the centenary of a famous man has to be celebrated; nor is it every city that can boast a famous man of 400 years' standing. Furthermore, the promoters of the movement thought that the foundation stone of the memorial which is about to be erected to John Cabot—to the man to whom England is indebted for two such precious possessions of the Crown as the great Dominion of Canada and the Island of Newfoundland with its magnificent fisheries—should be laid by one who had represented her Majesty, and had been the depositary of English rule in that part of the world.

It is, then, solely in my capacity as a former Governor General of Canada that I have been honored with an invitation to take part in to-day's proceedings. But, however doubtful may be the appropriateness of my own presence, there is certainly no community in England better entitled than the citizens of Bristol to do honor to the memory of a great maritime adventurer, for, from very ancient days, they have been the pioneers of naval enterprise and among the principal founders of England's power on the high seas; and in this direction, as I shall presently show, they never had a more powerful coadjutor than John Cabot, whose achievement contributed more than any single circumstance which can be mentioned to the expansion of our mercantile marine, and, above all, to the inducements created for Englishmen to follow the sea as a profession.

Before, however, enlarging upon this point, it may be well to hark back for a moment to the circumstances which preceded Cabot's adventure. From the earliest dawn of history—nay, from pre-historic times—a belief in the existence of mysterious lands that lay beyond the setting sun haunted the imagination of mankind, and found its expression, not only in the dreams of the earliest Greek poets, but in the well-reasoned conjectures of the classic philosophers. From the fancies of the one sprang the lovely visions of the Islands of the Blessed, of the Golden Hesperides, and the Egyptian-born legend of Atlantis—while, on the other hand, the insight of Aristotle and of many another ancient geographer had already divined the rotundity of the earth, the necessary corollary of an antipodes, and the probability of a mighty continent intervening between Europe and Cathay. Strange to say, however, with the advent of Christianity geographical science miserably retrogaded, for the monastic cartographers during the early centuries of our era were more occupied in locating the four rivers of Paradise, and in exhibiting Jerusalem as the umbilicus of the world, than in extending a knowledge of its configuration or portraying its outer confines.

All the early maps are distorted by these ecclesiastical preconceptions. The earth is represented as a flat surface, with Jerusalem occupying the exact centre. Near at hand is an amorphous Mediterranean, choked with islands, and its coasts dotted with elaborately fortified cities, of which Rome and Byzantium are the chief. Nor are Adam and Eve, duly represented in Paradisaical costume, ever absent from the picture. As time went on, instead of improving, as facilities for travel multiplied, the art of the mapmaker grew from bad to worse, for the heads of these credulous topographers became so stuffed with travelers' tales that they smothered the surface of the countries they undertook to delineate with a population of dragons, griffins, mermaids, unicorns, men without heads or wearing their faces in their stomachs, and other monsters of a like description, until their charts had more the character of a nightmare or a zoological museum than a rational or scientific representation. It is true the Arabs all this while had preserved intact the more correct notions of the classic geographers, but as the eyes of the Mohammedan world were fixed on Mecca, it was down the Red Sea, along the eastern coast of Africa, and across the Indian Ocean that their maritime enterprises were directed, the outcome of some of which have been embalmed for all time in the delightful adventures of Sindbad the Sailor.

Of the Atlantic itself, they had an extreme horror, denouncing it as the Green Sea of Darkness, and declaring that any one attempting to invade its waters should be deprived of his property and of his civil rights in view of his manifest insanity. As, moreover, not only Morocco, but Spain and Portugal, were in possession of Mohammedan powers, such Christian navies as existed had no point of departure from which to embark upon a transatlantic voyage had they so desired. All the same, though transmuted under Christian influences into a somewhat different shape, the old legends of a land lying below the purple ridges of the Western Sea still floated about the world, acquired with each succeeding century a more consistent shape, and became incorporated with the mythical exploits of various Irish, English, and European seafaring saints, until, eventually, the establishment of Spanish and Portuguese supremacy throughout the Iberian Peninsula, the discovery of the compass, the successive voyages of the Portuguese under the patronage of Prince Henry the Navigator, along the western coast of Africa, the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope, and the rumors which were wafted from Iceland of the voyages of the early Norsemen to Vineland the Good, paved the way for Columbus's great achievement.

But among the many European communities whose eyes were directed westward at this time, or, rather, I should say, since the beginning of the century, none were so intensely bent upon exploring the mysteries hid within the bosom of the Atlantic as the mariners of Bristol. The isle of the Seven Cities, Hy-Brasil, and the island of St. Brandon to them were substantial realities; and they had already fitted out successive expeditions in search of their elusive coasts. Indeed, St. Brandon's Island was marked upon the maps as late as the sixteenth century. It was at this juncture that Cabot appears upon the scene. Unfortunately the traces of his residence among you are very scanty. We know that his proper name was Cabotta, that he was probably a Genoese by birth, but had become a naturalized citizen of Venice before he finally settled in Bristol. But you will be glad to hear that, thanks to the intelligent research of Mr. Scott of the British Museum, a hitherto unknown record relating to Cabot has been found upon a contemporary roll. The entry, which I will now proceed to read, is to the following effect:

"Copy of a hitherto unknown paper relating to John Cabot, discovered in the Westminster Chapter House muniments early in 1897. (No. 12,243.)

"Indorsed, 'Brystolle, the Accompts of the Custymers.'

"Entry No. 2.

"'Bristoll Arthurus Kemys et Ricardus A. Meryk Collectores Custumarum et Subsidiorum Regis Ibidem a festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno tredecimo Regis nunc usque idem festum Sancti Michaelis tunc proximo sequens reddunt computum de £1,226 7s. 10d.

"'Etiam in thesauro in una tallia pro Johanne Caboot £20.'"

The passage I have quoted does not say much, but its having been brought to light so opportunely seems to put us into direct communication with our hero; and we can well imagine him on a bright May morning, 400 years ago, accompanied by his sons Louis, Sebastian, and Sanctus, and his sixteen Bristol sailors, setting sail on his little fifty-ton vessel, the Matthew, with its lofty poop, low waist, and plunging bows, and, after what must have proved a prosperous voyage, sighting as on this very day the Cape of Bonavista, or whatever point on the coast of Newfoundland, Labrador, or Cape Breton, the learned may determine to be his land fall. Of course even Cabot's warmest admirers would not contend that his exploit was either so brilliant or so original a feat as that of Columbus. It was Columbus who set the egg on end, and to Columbus must be awarded the imperishable honor of having discovered the two Americas, for it is a mistake to suppose that he never came into contact with the mainland. But, for all that, both the importance and the beneficence of the results flowing from Cabot's more northerly expedition were infinitely superior to those which followed the Spanish conquests and colonizations. The Spanish adventurers, indeed, were instrumental in bringing vast regions under the dominion of the Spanish crown, and in pouring for a certain number of years rivers of gold into the Spanish Treasury; but the policy thus inaugurated was a barren policy of cruelty, rapine, and extortion, which led to the extinction of two interesting and original civilizations, to the demoralization of the conquerors, and to the ultimate impoverishment of the kingdom whose revenues had been thus artificially inflated.

Nor, giving every credit to the South and Central American republics for the characteristics which now distinguished them, can the result of the original impulse to which they owe their birth be regarded as ideal. John Cabot, on the other hand, having by good fortune, or, rather, I should say, with the intuition of genius, directed his course toward the northernmost coast of America, acquired for the Anglo-Saxon race, the only race that possesses a proper conception of the two pillars that support civilization—liberty and justice—a permanent footing on a vast theatre peculiarly fitted for the development of the best forms of human energy. It is true he found neither gold nor treasure; nor were there cities, temples, palaces, or richly cultivated lands of which he could make a prey. Snowfields, ice-bound rivers, desolate primeval woods, and a bitter climate were his portion. And yet it was amid these unpromising surroundings that he hit upon a mine of wealth, richer, more perennial, and better calculated to stimulate legitimate and remunerative industry than El Dorados of Peru or the ingots of Mexico; for he cast his net over the deep-sea fishing grounds that fringe the island of Newfoundland. No sooner did it become known to the hardy mariners of Bristol that this prolific source of an honest livelihood was open to them than the road across the Atlantic between the West of England and St. John's became a beaten track. The Icelandic voyage, which up to that time had formed Bristol's chief maritime industry, was abandoned, and all the energies of your seamen were employed in reaping these new-found harvests of the Western Sea. As a consequence, the sea power of England, as represented both by ships and men, acquired in a few years an astonishing expansion in numbers as well as in the superiority of its seamanship, which was soon after strikingly exhibited by the banishment for all time of the Spanish fishing fleet from the Banks, in the defeat of the Armada, and by the achievements of Drake, Frobisher, Hawkins, and Raleigh. But it is to the latter extraordinary man more than to any other single individual that we owe the prosecution to its ultimate results of the voyage of the Matthew and Cabot's happy determination to sail along a northern parallel of latitude; for Raleigh alone of the statesmen of that time, with the exception of Lord Bacon, seems to have comprehended the importance of establishing the supremacy of the British Crown over Newfoundland, and of colonizing with as much rapidity as possible the territories of Virginia and New England.

It is true that his own experiment in that direction proved a failure; but his policy survived him, and was marvelously stimulated by the very sovereign who caused his destruction, for it was in James's untenable notions of the royal supremacy, followed by his son's high-handed administration and Laud's ecclesiastical zeal, that the virile and austere Protestant settlements of New England had their origin, carrying with them the germs of that republican spirit which has found its ultimate expression in the numerous and mighty Commonwealths which now constitute the United States. When we consider the eminence to which these communities, born within what, after all, are but recent times, have now attained; the rapidity of the rate at which they are daily developing in wealth, in population, in political power, in intellectual and moral influence—when we look to Canada, to use the words of her distinguished Prime Minister, already become a nation, with the Atlantic and the Pacific for its confines; when our imagination forecasts the future, and attempts to picture to the mind's eye the destinies of the millions of our race whose home is in the New World, and then remember that the primary and initial step taken in this prodigious spectacle of human progression was represented by the voyage of the Matthew, and that it was John Cabot who opened the door for us to the North American Continent, the propriety and opportuneness of to-day's celebration will be fully appreciated.

Of course, the subject I have thus imperfectly dealt with would be susceptible of far greater elaboration than time or the present occasion will permit, but I think that, inasmuch as it is impossible to dissociate Cabot's voyage from the earlier one of Columbus, the moral of the matter may be fairly summarized in the following assertion—that while in the hold of Columbus's caravel, great and good as was the man himself, there lurked the Inquisition, slavery, the carnage of Cortez and Pizarro, the devastating policy of successive Spanish Viceroys, and a permanent instability of affairs—all the elements which unite in constituting a free, God-fearing State and a mighty nation, in developing that prosperity and ordered government which are born of honest industry, found their way to the New World through the instrumentality of John Cabot and the honest Bristol seamen who accompanied him.

Growth of the Public Library.

ADDITIONS MADE LAST YEAR—MATERIAL DR. BILLINGS SEEKS.

Some idea as to how a great public library grows is given by the statement of Director John S. Billings of the New York Public Library that it required nearly 4,000 feet of shelving to house the books bought last year. About 30,000 volumes were purchased, and it is estimated that eight volumes occupy a foot of space. Besides these books there were added to the shelves of the Astor Library about 20,000 pamphlets. A mile of shelving was added to the Astor last year; and it is thought that at least this much will be necessary every year.

Dr. Billings said that the Astor has been, and the New York Public Library will be, more fortunate than the British Museum in the matter of shelf room. By act of Parliament, the Museum must keep on file a copy of every one of the 8,000 newspapers published in Great Britain. A few years ago the demand made upon space by the accumulation of newspapers alone was so great that three miles of shelving was built for the exclusive use of bound volumes of these publications. The space allotted to newspapers has been so needed that movable cases and hanging cases have been devised and put in the paper alcoves, so that almost every inch is occupied. The new shelving area relieved the glut for only a short time, and the Museum found it necessary to buy six acres of land upon which to erect more library rooms for the rapidly expanding newspaper collection.

The Astor Library has not kept, nor tried to keep, a complete collection of newspapers. No such collection exists in the United States, and it is not likely that any library will undertake to place on its shelves bound volumes of the 20,000 newspapers of this country. To do so would mean that such library would have to add to its space at least one mile of shelving every year for newspapers alone. The Boston Library, which has an endowment for a newspaper collection, keeps only about 250 papers on file.

For some years Dr. Billings has been revolving in his mind a plan by which the leading newspapers of the country might be preserved as historic documents for future students and historians. The newspaper as now printed in this country, on wood pulp, he says, will not last more than a few years. Even in a short time, if handled by a number of readers in a library, it will be worn out at the foldings, and fall to pieces. In order to have the two dozen or so representative newspapers of the country preserved permanently in the libraries, he proposes that they all print for this purpose, 100 copies on cotton paper. This could be done, he said, for very little additional expense, and this extra cost would be paid gladly by the libraries and fifty or seventy-five of the private collectors of the country who would wish to keep files of such journals.

Dr. Billings has recently commenced a systematic effort to collect pamphlets and reports of all kinds. He is now receiving Masonic reports from all over this country, and he wants to extend the work of collection so as to embrace all pamphlets and ephemeral documents that now find their way into wastebaskets and into the piles or barrels of refuse in the streets. A great many matters of importance in the Nation's growth, development, or current history, he says, are recorded only in the vagrant literature of political campaigns. If this should perish, it would be difficult for the future historian to understand or reconstruct the disturbed period through which the country has just passed.

"Bryanism," said the Director, "is an interesting product of the time. It has, as yet, no serious or adequate historian. It will be of interest, perhaps necessary, some day to explain how this movement came so near winning a victory at the polls. Unless the ephemeral documents, reports, political speeches, and campaign literature, and newspapers are preserved, it will be impossible for another generation to understand how this uprising in the West and South became so serious a menace. This is true of many other political and social movements." The Director has sent out hundreds, and will send out thousands, of the following circular:

"The New York Public Library desires to obtain, maintain, and preserve for the benefit of the public as complete a collection as possible of all reports and pamphlets relating to associations of men or women for any purpose, and especially of all those relating to such associations in the City and State of New York and in the United States. This will include State and municipal documents; and also, plans of organization, charters, constitutions, by-laws and regulations, lists of members and reports, of corporations, institutions, and organizations of all kinds, as for example, of—

"Art associations, athletic associations, banks, guaranties safe deposit and trust companies, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, building associations, cemeteries and crematories, educational institutions, colleges, libraries, schools, universities, gas and electric lighting companies, genealogical associations, insurance companies, labor organizations, mining companies, charitable organizations and institutions, churches and religious associations and organizations, clubs, commercial and manufacturing associations, municipal reform associations, mutual aid associations, professional associations, railroads, scientific and literary associations, secret societies, and water works.

"All documents published by or relating to such associations, including addresses and pamphlets of all kinds, will be gladly received and carefully preserved. Documents printed solely for the information of members of associations, and marked 'Confidential,' will be filled and preserved, but not made accessible to the public, until the need for secrecy has passed away. It is earnestly requested that the Secretaries of all such associations will place the address of this library upon their mailing lists."

A large number of pamphlets have already been received in response to this request, and Dr. Billings expects to reap a rich harvest of valuable records for the library.

Lady Pye's Letters.

PEPYS-LIKE IN CHARACTER AND NOW FIRST PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

A writer of letters whom The London Globe calls "a female Pepys" was a certain Lady Pye, whose letters, written some years after the time of Pepys, have just come to light in London. They appear in the fourth volume of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, which deals with the contents of the Welbeck muniment room, and form the second volume of the Harley letters and papers. The letters from Lady Pye are filled with artless gossip about herself, her family, and her friends, and give occasional glimpses of a wider world. Here we have contemporary evidence, dealing with the life led by the more cultured county families of the period.

As to Lady Pye's identity, all that seems known is that her husband was Sir Charles Pye, a member of a family of landed proprietors who then possessed two distinct branches, the one settled at Farringdon, in Berkshire, the other residing in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, where descendants may still be found at the present day. Lady Pye belonged to the latter, then living in the town of Derby itself. She was well connected at Court, while she claimed as her kinswoman Abigail Hill, who afterward, as the notorious Mrs. Masham, supplanted the Duchess of Marlborough as Queen Anne's confidential adviser and friend.

The first glimpse given of her is in a letter dated November, 1701, in which she complains of the expense caused to the politically minded county gentlemen by the engrossing party spirit of those troublous times. "The gentlemen have been spending ever since I left Derby in August," she writes. "Such frequent elections, one would think, should cure people from throwing away their money." A month later, when her husband had been defeated at the polls, she rejoices in the fact that he has "spent not a penny, the others prodigiously," though she adds that fifty beggars had been expressly created burgesses by the opposition for the purpose of defeating him and Lord James Cavendish.

In the following year the sudden death of William III. was recorded, together with the little personal affection that excellent monarch had inspired. Writing from Bath, she says: "I never saw so short a sorrow

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Publishers, 5 & 7 East 16th St., New York.

as was here, and I am told it is the same in London. One affair was all new rigging, which this mourning hath put a stop to, and we have all fitted ourselves out here, we hope as well and much more reasonable than we hear things are at London. This is the country for cloth, and by this means we got in mourning with the first."

"Lady Crewe's marriage with Lord Torrington," she continues, "caused much chat in these parts. They were married upon the road; the daughter, Lady Harpur, and her sister, Miss Crewe, knew nothing of it till the public post brought the news. Having both a good spirit and purse, she is more likely to deal with his lordship better than the last poor lady."

The victory of Blenheim is referred to as having "raised our English General above all detracting tongues; the country people say this is something for their money." A letter dated May, 1705, is mainly concerned with family affairs, and speaks of her sister-in-law, who had married a Mr. Severne of Shrewsbury, as having grown very fat and unwieldy, and it was thought like her Majesty. "I doubt she hath an idle husband, whose chief care is to spend. It seems most of the Salop gentry are great drinkers. She seems easy, having a clear jointure he cannot touch."

In the autumn of the same year she presents a delightful little account of a country cousin's visit to town. "I was just three weeks and two days," she says, "so I must tell Sir Charles he must not reckon it a London journey. I am heartily glad your sister is so well disposed; she looks brave and jolly. I had a sight of the fine earrings and necklace. I never saw any youth so grown as your nephew, Ned Harley. His countenance shows him a sweet nature, not injured in the least by the small-pox. When you see him I guess you'll be told what a visit I made in his absence to his chambers, and how I came acquainted with his good old landlady." Then, with conscionable pride, she goes on to relate how even the great statesman does not forget his old acquaintance and relations, "for he was so kind to find me out and invite me to dinner."

The domestic-servant problem is alluded to later on, when she mournfuly records the wedding of her best maid. "And by this day sennight," she continues, "my girl's Frenchwoman and the chaplain have agreed to conclude, with many more since I lived here, that I begin to be weary to fit servants and then part, though these two last I must not complain of; have been both eleven years with me." Apparently, the chaplain was then included in the category of the servants' hall.

In 1707 we are told that Sir Edward Coke's house party at Langford for ten days cost him £200 to entertain, "which amongst country gentry was thought high doings."

An important item in this same letter, says the writer of the article in The Globe, is the first mention of the match between "our relation, the dresser," and Col. Masham, "whom the Queen hath lately advanced. I believe she is the same Aunt Bromfield used to talk of, lived with Sir George River's lady when first we went to Greville Street. The great Lady Duchess in that deserves great commendations, that hath taken such care of her relations, who when low are generally overlooked." This, says The Globe, is a most interesting little bit of contemporary evidence of Mrs. Masham's relationship to both the Duchess of Marlborough and to Harley, though it hardly confirms the assertion alleged to have been made by Harley that he had never heard of the relationship between Mrs. Masham and himself until they met at Court. Mrs. Masham was the daughter of Francis Hill, a Levant merchant, who had ruined himself by speculation, and whose chief claims for notoriety rest in the fact that his defalcations gave rise to the verb "To levant." His daughter and Col. Masham were married secretly, but with the approval of the Queen. The great Duchess's fury when, later on, she discovered that her protégé had supplanted her in the Queen's favor is too well known to need recapitulation. There are several letters in this volume from her rival to Harley, and though of a very unimportant character, serve to rebut the statements of her enemies that she was an illiterate person, for the handwriting, style, and spelling of them are quite as good as those of any of the ladies of the period.

Writing on Sept. 11, 1708, she says: "In this town the other day I met Congreve, the poet; Estcourt, the player, and Moreland, the painter; the latter is yet here drawing some fair ladies. Twenty-five years since my mother sat to him for me, which picture I have. He is so much improved that I would be glad to have a head of Beck, (a daughter,) but our little house is so filled, have not a spare place to hang it, which you will scarce credit till you see it."

Design for a Sun Dial.

The National Sculpture Society announces that, through the generosity of Mr. T. Kelly of New York, it will offer a prize for the best and second-best design for a sun dial, to be competed for under its direction, the designs to be exhibited in the society's exhibition in 1898, and the award to be made at that time.

The prizes are $500 for the best design, and $250 for the second best, the competition to be open to sculptors only. The sun dial is to be placed out of doors, on a lawn, free from buildings or other objects, and no restrictions are made as to cost, the prizes being for the models alone. The designs shall be submitted in plaster models, uncolored, executed to a scale of three inches to the foot. All models must be delivered free of expense to the society and at the owner's risk, addressed to the Secretary of the National Sculpture Society, Mr. Barr Ferree, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, any time during the months of January and February, 1898.

The models shall bear no signature or other mark by which they may be identified, but each shall be accompanied with a plain white unmarked envelope containing the designer's name and address. Designs will be numbered in order of receipt. The competition will be judged by a committee to be appointed by the council of the society for that purpose, but the right is maintained to withhold the prizes in case no sufficiently meritorious design be submitted. It is stipulated that the prize designs shall become the property of Mr. Kelly, who will in no case have either of them reproduced save by the sculptor designing it, and Mr. Kelly further agrees to place the prize designs at the service of the artists for reproduction for others than himself if it is desired. At the conclusion of the exhibition the models not receiving prizes are returnable to their owners at their expense.

The officers of the National Sculpture Society are: President—J. Q. A. Ward; First Vice President—Russell Sturgis; Second Vice President—S. P. Avery; Treasurer—I. Wyman Drummond; Secretary—Barr Ferree, 112 Wall Street.

Out Door Essays.†

The true lover of Nature who appreciates the lore of field and hill, of lake and riverside, and who, with Thoreau and John Burroughs, has wandered in fancy through Nature's scenes, and has penetrated into the secrets of bird, animal, and tree life, will find these pages from the note book of a field naturalist and antiquary filled with interest and charm. The author truly says in his preface: "Man has shown his discontented nature by devising a scheme of civilization to make him independent of her infinite changefulness. Artificial illuminants have rendered him indifferent to the radiance of rising and setting suns; neither storm nor shine is allowed to interrupt the monotony of counting house, factory, or mine; while, strangest of all, fashion has decreed that the fairest half of the year can only be spent in an overgrown, smoky town, built chiefly on swampy ground, lying along a muddy estuary.

Somewhat disconnected and entirely discursive as are the diary-like jottings which make up this volume, they are so altogether delightful in their sympathy with Nature's varied moods, as seen at all seasons of the year in the southern moorlands and the western Highlands of Scotland, and are so filled with the breath of the moorlands, the glow of the sunrise, and the beauty of the sunset, and are so permeated with a keen sympathy with the mysteries of bird and animal and flower life that the reader turns the pages with ever increasing satisfaction.

One learns much also from the perusal of such a book as this. It is certainly not generally known that the great Rafael made an ornithological blunder when he painted cranes devouring fish in the foreground of the cartoon of the "Miraculous Draught," for it seems that the crane, unlike the stork, does not feed on fish. Sir Herbert tells us that Tennyson's "Sea-Blue Bird of March," whose identity has occasioned so much controversy, is the kingfisher, and confirms this opinion by quoting a stanza from the Greek poet, Alcman: "I would, I would I were a cock kingfisher, which flies over the wave crests with the hen kingfishers with careless heart—the Sea-Blue Bird of Spring." Sir Herbert is not a firm believer in the superstition of the divining rod as a finder of water, but he is so thorough a naturalist as to admit the existence of mysteries, whether he believes them or not. So he says rather quaintly: "I don't believe in the divining rod, but I don't deny that its virtues are genuine; and were I in straits to find water I should employ, without hesitation, a professional water finder—rod and all."

It will probably be news to most American readers that the poison of snakes in England is rendered more potent by hot weather, yet the author gravely states this, and gives an instance of a bicyclist who rode out of London after three weeks of intense heat during a recent Summer to a militia camp near Dorking, and who was there bitten by an adder in the heather, and died within a few hours. Others than naturalists, botanists, and sportsmen will find pleasure in this varied volume. The chapters on "The Highlands in Winter," "A North Country Hall," "Old English Flower Names," "On the Douglas Water," and "The Avenfurous Castell of Douglas"

That to kep sa peralous was—

"On a Border Tower," and "Doune Castle" are most charmingly written, and full of incident and interest. A word must be said for the typographical appearance and the illustrations of the book, which add greatly to its intrinsic literary merit. There is something in the author's style which re-

†MEMORIES OF THE MONTHS. By Sir Herbert Maxwell. 12mo. Edward Arnold. London and New York.

calls the much-lamented writer on American sporting topics, Frank Forrester.

Books and Authors.

Among the successful books of the season is Mrs. John Sherwood's "An Epistle to Posterity." Reports of a large demand for it come from many centres. It is a book well worthy of reading for its pictures of the past not only in this city, but in Boston, Washington, rural New England, and the West.

The Jubilee seems to have completely flattened out the general book trade in England, save for works treating of the Queen. There was, however, a large demand for hymn books, accounted for by the fact that all the choir boys in England had to sing in sacred measure their praise of Victoria. The Academy gives an interview with a leading retailer, who when asked, "And has the Jubilee affected the most salable kinds of literature?" answered, "Oh, yes, decidedly. I could name several authors of the first class whose recent books have fallen quite flat. It must be a serious thing for them."

The burial of Mrs. Oliphant took place in Eton Cemetery. The Queen was represented by Capt. Drummond, groom-in-waiting. Her Majesty sent a beautiful wreath of white roses, sweet peas, carnations, and maidenhair ferns, bearing the inscription, "A mark of admiration and respect from Victoria, R. I." The grave had been prepared among the flowering roses that deck the pretty cemetery, and lies near the burial place of her two sons. Of the work which Mrs. Oliphant had in hand at the time of her death, it is said that about Christmas she finished the large book—which is to commemorate the publishing house of Blackwood, and immediately afterward undertook to write a volume about Siena—chiefly concerned with St. Catherine. To prepare for the latter she made her last journey to Italy, but it was too much for her already wasted strength.

The second number of the New York Teachers' Quarterly, the editor of which is Mr. Sidney Marsden Fuerst, is a magazine devoted to the professional advancement of the teacher. The contents are varied, the contributors being those familiar with practical instruction. The publication is remarkable for its neat form and typographical excellence. For illustration it has a fine print of Mr. John Jasper.

Mr. Grant Allen has a new novel, but Mr. Allen's popularity as a writer of romances is not remarkable in the United States, though his scientific papers are much esteemed. Mr. Hall Caine's "The Christian" is to be published at once, and the first edition is of 50,000.

Banks & Brothers of Albany and New York have just issued an edition in one octavo volume of "The Greater New York Charter." It includes the supplementary acts and Constitutional amendments, and has an explanatory preface by the Hon. Andrew H. Green. Mr. Green closes his preface with these words: "To bring the work of the commission into practical operation will demand the exercise of care and intelligence, and will adequately repay their application, for its results will be without parallel in the history of cities."

The London Daily Chronicle comments on the books, first editions, &c., which we purchase: "Cruikshank drawings are now in keen demand with American collectors. One American has instructed his agent here to buy any likely specimens that come on the market. The work of Leech and Doyle is also being collected by our kinsfolk, and it need not necessarily be the originals. As to first editions of English writers, Dickens perhaps is held in most regard by Americans. After him come Tennyson, Thackeray, and Charles Lever; but, indeed, any interesting first edition finds a good market. The quantity of literary trophies sent across the Atlantic in the course of a year is surprising." Without any doubt the finest and most complete collections of Cruikshank's illustrated books are now in New York.

A very notable paper in the July North American Review is the Hon. J. B. Eustis's "The Franco-Russian Alliance." Mr. Eustis believes that "outside of the group of men who are to-day governing France • • • the sentiment in France is well nigh universal that unless the present situation is changed, she will become the victim of some great catastrophe which will imperil her national existence," and the writer asserts that "there can be no affinity of sentiment, no community of ideas, no sympathetic tie, no political solidarity between France and Russia." That personal pride every Frenchman feels is lowered because sooner or later he must be conscious that he is under the tutelage of the most selfish and barbarous of nations, and that he is the cat's paw for Russia.

The Messrs. Methuen will issue in the early Fall the first volume of Mr. Oman's "History of the Art of War." This volume will cover the period from the close of the Roman Empire to the use of gunpowder in Western Europe. Subsequent volumes are to be published covering the art of war in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.

Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, who is certainly our best authority on international law, has written for the July Forum an article entitled "The Powers and the Graeco-Turkish War." In a clear and lucid way he tells of the birth of Greece and her baptism at Nardrino in 1827. Greece exists to-day only by the consent of the European concert, and that European concert "is governed by the lower as well as by the higher motives; by selfishness, distrust, and fear, as well as by the spirit of peace and good will to men." If Greece is a troublesome ward, so is Turkey, only that so far as Turkey is concerned, she apparently seems to be unconscious that she, too, only exists as a State, by permission of the concert. As to Greece, Prof. Woolsey writes, "We have the warmest sympathy for the doctrine of nationality which animates the Greek race—a race more largely resident outside of Greece than in it." What is the character of this concert? It is that of a governing committee that may enforce its dictates by physical force. It is a rule enforced by fear. Does it not seem preposterous that three civilized States, England, Germany, and a semi-barbarous one, Russia, should plane over the welfare of millions of people, and that this concert should have each member of it intent on carrying out its own selfish motives? If apparently the object of the concert is peace, "there is no peace," and the feeling of Eastern Europe is shrouded with gloomy forebodings.

Miss Lombroso, the daughter of the Italian professor, has written a volume, the title of which is, "On the Happiness of Women." The lady has made the study of a hundred women, married and unmarried, and comes to the conclusion that women generally are happier than men. There are two phases in women's lives the lady believes she has determined—one is that love making and maternity are the essential and decisive elements of happiness; the other is that moderate means are more conducive to happiness than riches. Fall in love, then, young women, and find contentment in a modest flat.

FULLY UP TO ITS HIGH STANDARD

WILL BE

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

OF

SUNDAY, JULY 11

Among the features will be the following:

William Henry Webb

Portrait and sketch of the famous New York shipbuilder and founder of the Webb Academy and Home for shipbuilders at Fordham Heights. Group portraits of the old ship-builders at the Academy.

United States Monitor "Puritan"

Unique pictures of this Government ship.

Two Well-Known Women

Portraits of Mrs. Charles Hazen Russell, Alumnae President of Wells College, and Mrs. Clara Foltz, a well-known member of the New York Bar.

St. Paul's Cadets

Group picture of the members of this uniformed organization.

Statue of Rufus Choate

Portrait and description of the new statue about to be erected in Boston.

New Commercial Structure

Picture of the Washington Life Building now in course of construction at the corner of Broadway and Liberty Street.

Joseph Keppler

Pictures of the home of the late cartoonist, with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Keppler.

A Historical Home

Plea for the preservation of the house of the late President Monroe in Prince Street, New York, with illustration of the structure.

Physical Culture

Series of pictures of physical culture exercises at the Normal College during the recent State Teachers' Convention.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church

Photograph and description of this edifice.

The news pages will contain the usual attractive features, among others Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, and bright news letters from Paris, Berlin, and other European centres.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."